# THE COMPILER.

## A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857. NO. 12.



TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The Compiler is published every Monday morning, by Henry J. Stahle, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"Compiler" on the sign.



### Just Published,

BY Pudney & Russell, RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR; *Containing the Official Military and Financial Correspondence of all the Officers of the Revolutionary Army*, from 1775 to 1795, containing the most interesting military, historical, and financial information during that period. Also, the organization of all the regiments, showing the names, rank, date of commission, time of enlistment, and service of the officers and privates of each. Also, the general and brigade orders of *Generals Washington, Lee, Green, Weldon, and others*, in 1776, '77, and '78, showing the last trials at Valley Forge, breaking up the encampment, order of march through Philadelphia, and the plan of attack on the British at Monmouth. Also, an account of the capture of Fort Washington, and the horrors of the prisons and prison ships of the British in New York, with a *List of American Officers Imprisoned*, the time of their capture, release, &c. An account of the *Society of the Cincinnati*, in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, a list of the members' names, &c; the half-pay, commutation, and land acts of the Continental Congress.—A complete list of all the *Officers who served to the end of the War* and acquired the right of half-pay for life, commutation, and land. Proceedings of the 34th Congress, and United States Court of Claims, relative to a restoration of the half pay acts of the old Congress, for the benefit of the *Heirs of Officers of the Revolution*; Virginia half-pay and land laws; the reasons which led to the passage of the Act of July 5, 1832, by Congress: the names of the Virginia officers who received land, with an interesting account of the military land districts of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the location of warrants, surveys, &c.

*Revolutionary Pension Laws of the United States*, as they now exist, with commentaries thereon. Notes on the services of various classes of revolutionary officers, with an extensive list showing the time they died, &c., &c. One large 12mo. Vol. of 600 pages. Price $1 50.

This work is intended as a book of reference to the historian and scholar, as well as furnishing a thorough guide to persons claiming title to land or pensions, from the services of their forefathers during the Revolutionary War. The volume contains the names of over 50,000 officers and privates of the Revolutionary Army, and should be in the hands of all the descendants of the brave men who fought under the banner of '76, that the noble actions of their ancestors may not escape reminiscence of their descendants, who must retain this work as a memento of their brave deeds and patient sufferings.

$100 PER MONTH can be easily earned by acting as Agent for the sale of the above Book, and other highly popular works of standard merit, published by Pudney & Russell.

Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the Union. For Catalogues and particulars, address,

PUDNEY & RUSSELL.
Dec. 7, '57.] 79 *John Street, New York.*

### Brilliant Prospectus!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The famous Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings! purchased at a cost of $180,000! and Powers' world renowned statue of the GREEK SLAVE! re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the *Cosmopolitan Art Association*, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "Manifest Destiny," also to a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* one year, also to a Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a *Splendid Three Dollar Engraving!* but, also, the beautifully illustrated *Two Dollar Art Journal, one year*.

Each member is also presented with a Certificate in the Award of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents per number*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C.A.A.,
548 *Broadway, New York.*

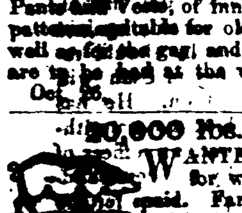
Apply to T. Ditterline, Honorary Secretary, Gettysburg. [Dec. 7, '57.

### Assignees' Notice.

JOHN CHRITZMAN, of Gettysburg, Adams county, having executed a voluntary assignment of his estate and effects to the subscribers, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of creditors, they hereby request *all persons indebted to said John Chritzman*, to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands on him, to present them for settlement,

JOEL B. DANNER,
GEORGE CHRITZMAN,
Nov. 23, '57. 6t *Assignees.*

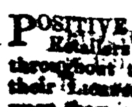
### Prepare for Winter.



BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirlpool Over Coats, Talmas, Raglans and Loops—in short, every new style of OverCoat; also, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at

Oct. 26. SAMSON'S.

### 20,000 lbs. of Pork



WANTED in December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle street, Gettysburg.

Nov. [illegible] GEORGE LITTLE.

### Notice.

POSITIVE notice is hereby given to those Retailers of Merchandise and Distillers throughout the county who have not lifted their Licenses, that writs will be brought upon them, unless called and settled for on or before the 18th day of December next.

J. L. SCHICK,
Nov. 30, 1857. *County Treasurer.*

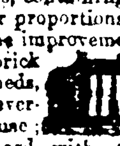
L[illegible] fresh, for sale at the [illegible]

R[illegible] have bunch Raisins which [illegible] sale. Call and ask for [illegible] HOFFMAN'S.

### Real Estate,

AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Daniel Hollinger, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Tuesday, the 15th day of December next*, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

No. 1. A SMALL FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Amos Myers, Jacob Ferree, George Mummert and James Gettys, containing 53 Acres, more or less, with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a two story brick HOUSE, a Log Barn, with Sheds, and other out-buildings: a never-failing spring near the house; and a thriving Apple Orchard, with other fruit. The Farm is under good cultivation and good fencing. There is water in nearly all the fields—a running stream thro' the place.



No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, containing 7 Acres, more or less, in Huntington township, adjoining lands of Jacob B. Chronister and Daniel Fickes.

No. 3. A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing 7 Acres, more or less, adjoining No. 2—well covered with the best of timber.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the Administrator, residing near No. 1.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

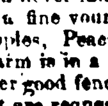
JOHN STARRY, *Adm'r.*
By the Court—J. J. Baldwin, *Clerk.*
Nov. 23, 1857. ts

### Valuable Farm,

AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of Joseph Smith, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 12th day of December next*, the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A DESIRABLE FARM,

(late the residence of said deceased,) situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter K. Smith, Joseph A. Smith, David Sneeringer, and others, containing 180 Acres, more or less, about 50 acres being Woodland and 20 acres Meadow. The improvements consist of a two story stone dwelling HOUSE, a Stone Kitchen attached, a good Log Barn, with sheds around it; Corn Crib and Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Smoke House, stone Shop, and other out-buildings; an excellent well of water near the kitchen door, and a never-failing spring within twenty yards; a fine young Orchard of thriving trees, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, &c. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and under good fencing. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the widow, residing thereon.



Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE SMITH, *Adm'r.*
By the Court—J. J. Baldwin, *Clerk.*
Nov. 23, 1857.

If not sold, the Farm will be offered for Rent on said day.

### Notice of Inquest.

Noah Worman, vs. Susanna Baile, Rebecca Myers, Juliana Hoke, John Myers, Jesse Myers, Wesley Myers, Mary Ann Hoopes, Mary Catharine Hartsock, Juliana Hartsock, John Wesley Hartsock, Martin Luther Hartsock, Jesse Marshall Hartsock, Rachel Ann Hartsock. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, No. 9, November T. 1857. Writ *de partitione facienda.*

Notice is hereby given to the Defendants named in this case, that in pursuance of the above Writ, an Inquest will be held upon the premises described in the said Writ, *on Tuesday, the 5th day of January next*, A. D., 1858, for the purpose of making partition of the estate described in these proceedings to and among the parties herein named according to their several and respective purparts, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to attend if you see fit.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg,
Nov. 23, 1857. td

### Call at Picking's

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS!

*New Clothing & Variety Store.*

FRANKLIN B. PICKING has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Adams county, that he has opened a New Store, in the room formerly occupied by D. Middlecoff, on Chambersburg street, a few doors east of the "Eagle Hotel," and immediately opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to see his friends. I have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with the *largest* and *best* assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, ever opened in Gettysburg, which I am prepared to sell at prices so low as to astonish. My stock consists in part of Over Coats, Frock Coats and Dress Coats of every description and variety, Pantaloons and Vests of all kinds and prices, for Men's and Boy's wear, Monkey Jackets, Shirts, Bosoms, Colars, Under Shirts, Drawers, Buckskin, Woollen and Cotton Gloves; Hosiery of all kinds, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Trunks, Buffalo Over-shoes, Gum-shoes, eight-day and 30 hour Clocks, Guitars, Accordeons, Violins, a large assortment of JEWELRY, choice Segars and Tobacco, Canes,—in short everything belonging to a well assorted Clothing & Variety Store.

Call and see me. No trouble to show Goods. All I ask is an examination of my Goods and prices. F. B. PICKING.
Gettysburg, Oct. 19, 1857. tf

### Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

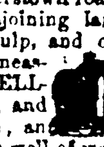
Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.
Nov. 30, 1857.

### Just From The City,

WITH A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!—Jacob Norbeck has just received from the city a large stock of Groceries, Fish, &c., —the largest he has yet offered to the public, and which he is now opening, at his new location *Kerr's Corner*, on Baltimore street.—Give 'im a call! You will find his *Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Teas*, and everything else, the best and the cheapest to be had in town—[illegible] having bought at low rates, and being determined to sell fast at small profits. [illegible] Kerr's old corner, Baltimore and [illegible]
Gettysburg, May 11, 1857.

### Desirable Farm,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, having removed, offers at private sale, his FARM, situated on the Millerstown road, one mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Emanuel Pitzer, George Culp, and others, containing 125 Acres, neat measure, having a two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings, thereon, and an Orchard of good fruit, with a well of water at the door, and an excellent spring convenient. There is some Woodland, and a large proportion of good Meadow, and more can be made.

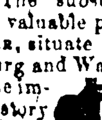


Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon either Joel B. Danner or George Chritzman, residing in Gettysburg.

J. N. BURKET.
Dec. 7, 1857. 4t

### Desirable Town Property,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale, the valuable property of Rev. Benjamin Keller, situate on the N. W. corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, Gettysburg. The improvements are a large Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, a large three story Back Building—the whole conveniently arranged and in good repair; a Frame Stable and Smoke House. There is an excellent rain-water cistern on the lot, and the hydrant water is piped into the kitchen. The garden is productive and there is a variety of choice fruit trees on the lot. The western half of the lot being vacant, affords an eligible building site.

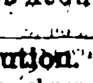


If the property is not sold by the first of January it will be for Rent from the first of April next. Apply to

M. & W. McCLEAN, *Attorneys.*
Dec. 7, 1857. 3t

### Valuable Town Property,

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale the Dwelling and Lot of Ground occupied by him in Gettysburg, fronting 80 feet on Carlisle street, running 142 feet to an alley, and within a few feet of the Railroad and Passenger Station.—The house is a large Two-story Brick Building, with Basement, and other improvements. As purchasers will examine the premises, a full description is unnecessary. The property is one of the most desirable in the borough for private residence or business purposes. For terms, &c., apply to



JACOB AUGHINBAUGH.
Dec. 7, 1857. 3t

### Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned and notified not to trust my wife Margaret Myers on my account. A separation having taken place between us, I will pay no debts of her contracting. ADAM S. MYERS.
Dec. 7, 1857.

### Election—Savings Institution.

AN Election for Thirteen Directors of the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution* of Adams County, to serve for the year 1858, will be held at the Office of the Institution, *on Saturday, the 19th day of December next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE THRONE, *President.*
George Arnold, *Sec'y & Treas.*
Nov. 30, 1857. td

### Littlestown Railroad!

THE Sixth Monthly Instalment of Five Dollars per Share on the Stock subscribed, will be due and payable to the Treasurer of said Company, *on the 28th day of Dec. next.*

By a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on Saturday, July 25th, all persons in arrears after Aug. 28th will be charged interest at the rate of one per cent. a month on their back payments, in accordance with the Act of Assembly. E. F. SHORB,
*Secretary of the Board.*
Nov. 30, 1857. td

N. B.—Any of the Directors will receipt for payments on Stock.

### Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*
Nov. 16, 1857.*

### Send For It.

THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, containing over *sixty splendid Engravings*, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association; *two dollars a year*; single copies *fifty cents*. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) See advertisement headed, "Brilliant Prospectus," in this paper. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 *Broadway, New York.*

Apply to T. Ditterline, Honorary Secretary, Gettysburg. [Dec. 7, '57.

### Gun-Smithing.

THE subscriber has commenced the Gun and Lock-Smithing business in Washington street, a few doors south of Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. All work entrusted to his care will be promptly and cheaply executed, and in the best manner.

Nov. 16. 3t VALENTINE GASS.

### Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 18 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $6 00; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

### Millinery.

MISS SOPHORA HOWARD, at the residence of T. F. Frazer, Baltimore street, one door South of the *Compiler* office, Gettysburg, has just received from the city an unusually large assortment of FALL MILLINERY, with the Fashions for the season, to which she calls the attention of the Ladies, confident that they will be pleased by an examination of the Goods.

Prices as low as the lowest—both for Goods and Millinery work.
Oct. 5, 1857. 3m

FOR SALE.—A first rate Parlor Wood STOVE—cheap. Enquire at the 'Compiler' office. Nov. 30.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by Horner & Boy.


# The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1857.

**Another Death from Burning.**

Thomas Brown, an aged colored man, was brought to the Alms-house, on Saturday, the 5th inst., from Menallen township, very badly burned on the right side of his body, and from the effect of which he died on Sunday morning. We learn that he occupied a cabin in that township, and received the injury by reason of his clothing taking fire whilst he was in his bed, which stood near the fire-place. He represented himself as having been eleven years of age at the time the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought, and recollected having heard it spoken of immediately after its occurrence.

The Directors of the Poor, on Monday last, engaged the winter's pork for the institution at $6 25 per 100 for hogs weighing over 150 lbs., and $5 75 for lighter ones.

**Secretary of the Commonwealth—Hon. John Cessna.**

We see the name of Hon. John Cessna, of Bedford county, mentioned in connection with the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Gov. Packer. We are not aware that Mr. Cessna has any desire for the appointment, as we know that he is not a seeker for office and prefers to follow the pursuits of his profession, but certainly no man in the State is better qualified and more unexceptionable in every respect for the position, and we know of no one whom we would sooner see appointed.

Mr. Cessna is the architect of his own success in life. Untiring in his energy, and possessed of a spirit that never flags in the pursuit of that which is right, he has already gained the first standing in his profession and made his mark in the politics of the State. Honest, upright and fearless, he is decidedly one of the ablest and best men in the State, and we look forward to the time when the people, whose interests he has always warmly espoused, will call him to the first position in their gift—the Chief Magistracy of the State.

We should be glad to see him appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, and we can say that Governor Packer can call no one to his aid whose appointment will give greater general satisfaction to the Democracy.—*Norristown Register.*

President Buchanan appears as vigorous and as cheerful as he did ten years since, and the discharge of the manifold duties of his office produces little wear and tear. This is owing doubtless to his proverbial method of many years.—Temperate in all things, he rises before 6, and at half-past 7 o'clock, commences the official duties of the day.

*How to Mend the Times.*—The Lebanon *Courier* submits an admirable plan to mend the times, and one which we especially commend to the patrons of newspapers. It says: "The 'hard times' now prevailing are in a great degree attributable to 'a want of confidence.' We know how confidence can be restored, and it is thus: Let every one who owes the printer pay right up. This will satisfy the printer that money is plenty. He will tell his readers. His readers will be convinced. Money will again be in circulation, and all will be well again. So, you that owe the printer, come right along and fork up. Patriotism now demands it; and he that is deaf to the calls of his country, is a sinner, indeed."

*An Ox in a Well.*—A bullock belonging to Mr. Clayton Phipps, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, fell into a cistern sixteen feet deep, a few days ago. The cistern was surrounded by a fence, and the animal having broken down a panel, fell backward into it, and soon landed at the bottom. He commenced bellowing, which attracted the other animals, who would have probably followed him, had they not been arrested and driven off by a woman who happened to be near. The alarm being given, about forty of the neighbors soon gathered, and the bullock, by the aid of a rope and tackel, was hoisted aloft, after three or four hours labor, and delivered from his perilous situation. He weighed about 1700 lbs., and did not appear to suffer in consequence of the accident.

*An Insane Clergyman.*—Rev. Mr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Mass., in a discourse on the hard times, on Thanksgiving day, requested his society to diminish his salary the coming year $100, in view of the hard times. His salary at present is $400.

*Lola Montez.*—It is reported that Madame Lola Montez will shortly enter the matrimonial state again. Her prospective husband is said by the newspapers to be a foreign gentleman of rank and wealth.

Mrs. Cunningham received one vote for Mayor of New York at the late election.

## The Poet's Corner.

STANZAS INSCRIBED TO ALICE.

WRITTEN FOR "THE COMPILER," BY S. J. S.

I loved thee, Alice, when thy life
Was in its early dawn;
Before the lovely innocence
Of youthfulness had gone.
When on the banks of Willoughby,
Our youthful days we passed:
Ah! blissful days! ye were too bright,
Too beautiful to last.

I loved thee then, in youth's bright morn,
The paradise of life;
That blissful time which feels no care,
And knows no ills nor strife.
And when I left my playmates dear,
Far, far away to roam,
Alice, I left my heart with thee,
And with my happy home.

And often in the loneliness
And solitude of night,
Bright visions of the past would bring
Thine image to my sight;
And often in my lonely hours,
I've sat and thought of thee:
Oh! Alice, thou canst never know,
How dear thou wert to me.

These happy days have passed away,
And time has hurried on;
And youth's celestial, sunny morn,
Will soon be past and gone:
But still I love thee, Alice, dear,
And will till life depart,
For nought but death can e'er remove
Thine image from my heart.

And as the years of time roll on,
With grief and anguish rife,
Wilt thou not think at times of him
Who loved thee as his life?
When sorrow breaks this faithful heart,
That's been so true to thee,
Wilt thou not shed one friendly tear
Through sympathy for me?

Steelle, Dec. 7, 1857.

## Select Miscellany.

**Death.**

The ancients contemplated death without terror, and met it with indifference. It was the only divinity to which they never sacrificed, convinced that no human being could turn aside its stroke. They raised altars to fever, to misfortune, to all the evils of life; for these might change! But though they did not court the presence of death in any shape, they acknowledged its tranquility; and in the beautiful fables of their allegorical religion, Death was the daughter of night, and sister of Sleep, and ever the friend of the unhappy. To the eternal sleep of death, they dedicated their sepulchral monuments —*Æternali Somno!* If the full light of revelation had not yet broken upon them, it can hardly be denied that they had some glimpses, and a dawn of the life to come, from the many allegorical inventions which describe the transmigration of the soul. A butterfly on the extremity of an extinguished lamp, held up by the messenger of the gods intently gazing above, implied a dedication of that soul. Love, with a melancholy air, his legs crossed, leaning on an inverted torch, the flame thus naturally extinguishing itself, elegantly denoted the cessation of human life. A rose sculptured on a sarcophagus, or the emblems of epicurean life traced on it, in a skull wreathed by a chaplet of flowers, such as they wore at their convivial meetings, a flask of wine, and patera, and the small bones used as dice; all these symbols were indirect allusions to death, veiling its painful recollections. Even the terms which different nations have bestowed on a burial place, are not associated with emotions of horror. The Greeks called a burying-ground by the soothing term of *Cœmetrion*, or "the sleeping place." The Jews, who had no horrors of the grave, by *Bethhaim*, or "the house of the living." The Germans, with religious simplicity, "God's field."

**Believeth.**

Mr. James Ruthven, of New York, not long before his death, recited slowly, emphatically and with great weakness of voice, "'He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.'—What a contrast!" said he, "there is more in the universe like it. What vast consequences hinge on the question! Believeth—I would like to see that word printed in capitals. How simple and easy it is; and yet how many refuse to believe, and perish. Unbelief is the only sin which the gospel does not meet. For this, it has no cure. 'Ye will not come to me that ye might have life.'"

*Genius.*—It was David Hume, the celebrated historian, who said that a man's genius is always, in the beginning of life, as much unknown to himself as to others; and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings, in which those who succeeded have fixed the admiration of mankind.

An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass—"Pat, did you ever see a lady as thin as that one before?"

"Thin," replied the other, "botheration, I seen one as thin as two of them put together, I have."

An Irishman referring to the sudden death of a relative, was asked if he had lived high.

"Well, I can't say he did," said Terrence, "but he died high. Like the United States bank, he was suspended."

**The Way to be Happy.**

A story is related of two travellers in Lapland, which throws more light on the art of being happy than a whole volume of proverbs and a phorisms.

Upon a very cold day in winter they were driving along in a sledge, wrapped in furs from head to foot. Even their faces were closely covered, and you could hardly see anything but their eyebrows, and these were white and glistening with frost.

At length they saw a poor man who had sunken down benumbed and frozen in the snow.

"We must stop and help him," said one of the travellers.

"Stop and help!" replied the other, "you will never think of stopping such a day as this! We are half-frozen ourselves, and ought to be at our journey's end as soon as possible."

"But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the more humane traveller, "I must go to his relief," and he stopped the sledge.

"Come," said he, "come, and help me to raise him."

"Not I," replied the other, "I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere more than is necessary. I will sit here, and keep myself as warm as I can till you come back."

So saying, he resolutely kept his seat; while his companion hastened to relieve the perishing man, whom they had so providentially discovered. The ordinary means were used for restoring consciousness; but the traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a fellow creature, that he forgot his own exposure, and what were the consequences? Why the very efforts which he made to warm the stranger, warmed himself. He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot, by reason of the exertions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who was so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwithstanding the efforts he had been making to keep him warm.

The lesson to be derived from this little incident is obvious.

**Never Content.**

It was the remark of a Roman consul, or a Greek dramatist, (it's no matter which) that "contentment is the last and most difficult of human acquisitions." Give a man fame, and he wants wealth. Give him wealth, and he wants fame. Give him both, and he wants repose. In the midst of employment he sighs for rest. In idleness and ease he sighs for the pleasures of solitude. In solitude he longs for a companion to help him to enjoy it.—And so it goes. Nothing less than the most opposite and contradictory situations can answer the demands of the human heart in its search for happiness—and then, were they possible, it would be discontented! The absurdity of many a man's, many a woman's desires, is finely illustrated in the following anecdote of a child:

"A little girl of six years of age, on a visit to the city, fresh from the woods and wilds, was one day asked by her aunt—'How she liked the country?' 'Oh, ma'am,' replied the girl, looking her questioner full in the face, 'oh, ma'am, I'd like the country very well if it was only in the city.'"

That's the way with all of us, is it not?

**A Dilemma.**

The following example of nicety of conscience is as good a jest as it is a model of truth. Dr. Adam Clarke, the great Bible commentator, on being admitted into full connexion, was asked, as usual, certain questions.—Among others always propounded before admission, is the following: "Are you in debt?" Through rather a whimsical incident, this question was likely to have puzzled and non-plussed Mr. Clarke. Walking in the street that morning with another preacher, a poor man asked a half-penny. Mr. C. had none, but borrowed one from the preacher who was walking with him. That preacher happened to go out of town, and he could not see him to repay this small sum. When he stood up with the others, he knew not what to say when the question "Are you in debt?" should be proposed. He thought "If I say I am in debt, they will ask me how much? When I say I owe one half-penny, they will naturally suppose me to be a *fool*. If I say I am *not* in debt, this will be a *lie*; for I owe one half-penny, and am as truly under the obligation to pay as if the sum were twenty pounds, and while I owe that, I cannot consistently with eternal truth, say, *I am not in debt*." He was now most completely within the horns of a dilemma, and which to take he knew not; and the question being put to him before he could make up his mind—"Mr. Clarke, are you in debt?"—he dissolved the difficulty in a moment, by answering:—"*Not one penny.*"

*A Family not Acquainted.*—The *Journal of Commerce* tells the following reply of a boy to his mother:—"The father was of the keep-your-children-at-a-distance class, and the boy wanting a new suit, very naturally asked the mother to intercede for him. 'Why don't you ask your father yourself, my son?' said the mother. 'Why, mother, I would ask him, only I don't feel well enough acquainted with him,' was the reply."

Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

Epitaph—on a lamb just killed: "Peas to his remains."

**[illegible] Rivers.**

Of all the rivers which enter the Mediterranean, the Nile is [illegible] should we [illegible] the most wonderful in the world. The St. Lawrence [illegible] the volume of water which it pours through inland seas and forests, and [illegible] cataracts and rapids unrivalled in grandeur, comes closest to it in the comparison.—But the latter river is wanting in those marvellous monuments of ancient empire which have hallowed the Nile to all succeeding ages, and which we are still disinterring and deciphering for those who come after us. Its waters, while reflecting those great monuments as they flow through Egypt, give exuberant fertility to a country which would else have been a portion of the adjoining desert. The line to which they reach in their annual flood, abruptly divides a sterile sand from the most profuse and vigorous vegetation; and Seneca in no wise exaggerated in saying that to the Nile Egypt owes not merely its fertility of soil, but soil itself. (*Nat. Quæst.* lib. iv.) Though somewhat beside our subject, we could willingly descant on various other peculiarities of this majestic river; such as its singular parallelism to the prolonged gulf of the Red Sea;—its flow of 1200 miles through Nubia and Egypt, without the addition of a single stream to its waters, which thereby actually decrease in volume as they descend to the sea;—the wonderful persistence and uniformity of that vast periodical flood, which, coming from unknown sources, has, for at least four thousand years, preserved the same times of rise and fall;—the equal steadiness of that old Etesian wind (the *Etesia flabra*) which meets and stems the descending waters —and, above all, the mysterious problem, still unsolved, as to the origin and true fountains of this great river. Recent research, approaching within four degrees of the equator, has made it almost certain that they are to be sought for near to, or even south of this line; but whether in mountains of perpetual snow, or in a high region of lakes and swamps, is a question still open to the enterprise of the traveler. That the discovery will be made within the next few years, we hold to be certain, seeing the zeal and new appliances directed towards it. The man who accomplishes the discovery will perpetuate his name to all future time, even though he do but confirm that statement of Ptolemy, to which modern discovery is every day lending fresh weight.—*Edinburgh Review.*

**Mud Volcanoes on the Colorado Desert.**

A correspondent of the San Diego *Herald*, writing from "Mud Volcanoes," on the Colorado Desert, in July last, says:

Here I am, in the centre of the Colorado Desert, and in the midst of the most diabolical hubbub and tumult that old mother Nature ever got up in a small way. It is, in short, a convention of volcanoes, spouting, sputtering, steaming, puffing and tearing. A hundred hillocks varying from four to ten feet in height, each one a miniature Chimborazo, send forth jets of steam and smoke, and now and again vomit volumes of mud and melted sulphur.—One sends up a column of bitter and scalding water some thirty feet in the air, falling in hot rain on every side, rendering an approach rather hazardous. He is President of the convention, or mayhap the orator of the occasion: he *spouts* well, any how. On each side of him a huge cauldron, 150 feet in diameter, and sunk about eight feet below the surface of the plain, boils and "flobs" with a thick paste of mud and water, like the witches'

"Hell broth, thick and slab."

I imagine Shakspeare had been here the day before he wrote Macbeth. Now and again these witch-kettles boil over, and the hot slime runs off in a sluggish stream in an easterly direction, following the slight inclination of the plain.—On every side the little mounds vie with each other in throwing mud and spouting hot water upon the unwary visitor. You approach a quiet and unpretending little mound; no steam or smoke or any fiery indication gives you warning of danger; you bend over it to peep into the miniature crater, when slap goes a hatful of hot mud into your face, and instantly twenty little volcanic devils pitch in, and while one washes you with slime, another plasters you with mud, and you retreat, beat out, like a poor candidate for office who does not belong to the party.

The space occupied by these mud-spouting politicians of the desert, is about 400 yards long by 250 in width, every 50 feet square containing one or more of them. Some seem to be forever in action; others intermittent, bursting out every few hours, and others again, perhaps, breaking for months. A hot, suffocating vapor renders breathing difficult, and the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen can be detected for several miles before you reach the spot. The water ejected is extremely bitter and sulphurous. Around the vent of the principal one of these suffrom are beautiful stalagmitic incrustations, tipt with lead, and looking like a mass of corals. These masses are conical and tubular, and from each a little jet of steam issues with a whizzing noise. I obtained a specimen with much difficulty, in consequence of the hot shower falling like a magic circle around them. The ground frequently trembles, and rumbling, subterranean noises tell of "fires down below."

*Whose Pardon?*—David Crockett happened to be present at an exhibition of animals, in the city of Washington, where a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention, and he abstractedly observed:

"If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major [illegible] of Ohio."

The Major happened to be just behind Davy and tapped him on the shoulder. Turning around, Davy very formally remarked:

"I'll be hanged, Major, if I know whose pardon to ask, yours or the monkey's."

A man up town has [illegible] in consequence of the hard times. He is now learning his daughters to perform on the wash-board. The music is not quite so pleasant, but much more to the purpose.

"Jack," said a man to [illegible] entering his [illegible] drowned [illegible] "Damn [illegible] young [illegible] in his pocket.

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate*
*and House of Representatives:*

In obedience to the command of the constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all their advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the government cannot fail deeply to sympathise, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co-operating causes; but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the constitution, when they gave to Congress the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposites. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of every few days the depositors and note-holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposites. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $58,349,838, of their circulation $214,778,822, and of their deposites $230,351,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposites. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow.— Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation and deposites combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for four and a half, in 1857 it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposites; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposites.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassment, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

In the mean time it is the duty of the government to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent treasury, the government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of the assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint-stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issues and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stockholders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection: if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposite and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect, the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all: because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. Whilst, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion" over, any part of Central America, it is contended by the British government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty: in fact that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits.— It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our government consented to violate its traditional and time honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves.— Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

Under the late administration negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two governments, may perhaps be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British government. That government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants "having been by a convention bearing date the 27th day of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of the said republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of the convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th of August, 1856, it was found that, whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras," it deprives that republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, with legislative, executive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection—thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that slavery should not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognise and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila, Barbarretta, Helena and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the republic of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratifications of the convention of the 27th August, 1856, between her and Honduras, had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that government." Had this been done, it is stated that "her Majesty's government would have had but little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording." Whether this would have been the effect; whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratification of the British convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would, "in effect," have had, "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British convention with Honduras of the 27th Aug. 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions" which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.— The same spirit in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine.

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French government have in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding, much to be regretted that two nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 3d of March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France; and let us hope that this exception may not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain, as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.

With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made, since the adjournment of Congress, towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government.— Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war-frigate Ferrolana on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the mean time, whenever our minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objection that Congress have never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1855; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of the 3d July, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The 24th article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite; "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on the 3d July, 1856; but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the commissioner of the United States to effect these changes.— Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our commissioner, in conjunction with the ministers of England and France, but this was suspended by the occurrence of hostilities in the Canton river between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property.— Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer Minnesota. Special ministers to China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New Grenada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Grenada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guaranty the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances, I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our goverment, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the administration of General Washington, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20th, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre-existing laws. Under this act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer Water Witch was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, a vessel of war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so called Topeka constitution.— The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the territorial legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistable will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognised by Congress in different forms and by different enactments.

A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character.— Besides, there was no question then before Congress, nor indeed has there since been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery," and "constitution with no slavery." If there be a majority in favor of the constitution with slavery, then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be "stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the territory under the constitution of the United States and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th Sept., 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provision thereof may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first governor on the 20th of September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter-Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Gov. Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting

and [illegible] munitions of war, and [illegible] for military [illegible] In- dian [illegible] of tampering with the Indian tribes, and ex- citing their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our in- formation, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has exist- ed in our Territories; and humanity it- self requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that re- sistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War De- partment, to raise four additional regi- ments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At this present moment of depression of the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restor- ing and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establish- ment of a territorial government over Ari- zona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expe- dient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and are these now without any efficient protection. Their present number is al- ready considerable, and is rapidly increas- ing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the pro- posed territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especi- ally in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the consti- tution. Whilst this principle shall guide my public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war making power Congress may appropriate money for the construc- tion of a military road through the terri- tories of the U. S when it is absolutely ne- cessary for the defense of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitu- tion has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "re- pel invasions" These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the inva- sion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion.

Now, if a military road over our own territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier.— Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion."— We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the At- lantic States in sufficient time successful- ly to defend these remote and distant port- ions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unre- liable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes.— After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territo- ries; and ever since the origin of the gov- ernment Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of con- structing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 23d parallel of north latitude, between the western boun- dary of Texas on the Rio Grande and and the eastern boundry of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not ex- ceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is in the main favorable. For obvious reasons the gov- ernment ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agent. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country.— Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid and economical trans- portation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The com- mercial interests of the whole country, both east and west, would be greatly pro- moted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial or po- litical, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pa- cific railroad, without finally committing my- self to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the con- dition of the public finances and of the respec- tive branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of re- venue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year end- ing the 30th June, 1857, was $68,631,- 513,67, which amount, with the balance of $19,901,325 45 remaining in the treas- ury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year, of $88,532,839 12.

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to $70,822,724 85, of which $5,943,896 91 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and pre- mium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1857, $17,710,- 114 27.

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were $20,- 929, 819 81, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are $36,750,000, mak- ing with the balance before stated an aggregate of $75,389,934 08 for the ser- vice of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $23,714,528 37, of which $3,895,- 232 39 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expendi- tures of the remaining three-quarters, to 30th of June, 1858, are $51,248,530 04, including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of $74,963,058 41, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fis- cal year of $425,875 67.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was $29,060,386 90.

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was $3,895,232 39—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of $25,165,154 51.

The amount of estimated expendi- tures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authori- ty should be given to supply any tem- porary deficiency by the issue of a lim- ited amount of treasury notes, is ap- proved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secre- tary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time and under circumstances so un- favorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revi- sion.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the fa- vorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under existing cir- cumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from in- dividuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can en- ter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most vul- nerable points are thus left exposed.

This class of vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a compara- tively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Econo- my, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensa- ble. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the na- val service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed $200,000 each.

[We are compelled, for want of room in this issue, to defer those portions of the Message which relate to the Public Lands and the In- dians.—Editor.]

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General that the Post- office Department still continues to de- pend on the treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its opera- tions. Their rapid growth and expan- sion are shown by a decennial state- ment of the number of postoffices and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 postoffices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146, and in 1857 they num- ber 26,586.—In this year 1,725 postoffi- ces have been established and 704 dis- continued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles, and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post roads, including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to $11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department on the 1st of July, 1856, the sum of $789,590; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for transporta- tion of the free mail matter, produced $8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of $2,250,000, granted by the act of Congress approved August 18th, 1856, and by the appropriation of $666,- 883 made by the act of March 3d, 1857, leaving $252,763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your consideration the report of the de- partment in relation to the establish- ment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to at- tain the important objects contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revul- sion may have one good effect should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Con- gress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our ex- penditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means neces- sary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the constitu- tion, and especially such as may be ne- cessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

I cannot conclude without commend- ing to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just re- gard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are emi- nently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN.
Washington, Dec. 8, 1857.

*Staging it to the Pacific.*—The over- land mail line now in operation from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, Cal- ifornia, carries passengers through.— On the sixth trip westward, four were thus conveyed to San Diego. The way mails are much increased. The entire road is now stocked with four hundred animals, twenty-five coaches, and sev- enty-five men, (messengers and guards!) With this outfit they can accommodate six passengers. Further arrangements are being completed to accommodate passengers through to New Orleans by this route. The fare from San Diego to New Orleans is $200, which sum in- cludes meals on the route. The eighth mail from San Diego was to have been dispatched on the 23d of October, with a full complement of passengers. The schedule time for the trip of this line is thirty days.

*A Pleasant Thanksgiving Circle.*—A friend from South Danvers informs us that he has had the pleasure of gather- ing around his table for 39 years in suc- cession a family unbroken by death or any other cause. For thirty-nine thanksgiving days no member of his family has been absent nor has one note of discord destroyed the harmony of the happy circle. We do not believe that another such instance can be record- ed in New England. Verily our friend had cause for exceeding thankfulness on the occasion of his late celebration of the time-honored Puritan festival. The family consists of father, mother, two daughters and their husbands, two sons and their wives, and seven grand-chil- dren.—*Boston Herald.*

*A Grandmother at Twenty-nine Years of Age.*—A woman who was recently brought before the magistrates at Wi- gan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords a striking instance of recklessly early marriages. She is the wife of P. Casey, a tailor. They re- side in Douglas Terrace, Wigan. He is forty years of age, and she is twenty- nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years, and she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other chil- dren. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who was fifteen years old a few days since, is the mother of two children, the elder of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Casey is, therefore, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.—*Liver- pool Paper.*

*Sudden Death and Alleged Murder.*— CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—On Monday after- noon Frank S. McClure went into the store of Messrs. Beattie & Anderson for the purpose of talking upon business matters with Mr. Beattie. About an hour afterwards Mr. McClure was seen to fall from the front step of the store, and when picked up it was found that his skull had been fractured. He died from the effects last night.— Mr. Beattie, before the coroner's jury, testified that, after parting with Mr. McClure in the store, he returned to the counting-room, and then heard a noise at the door. On going thither he found Mr. McClure lying on the side- walk, and he supposed that in passing out the door the deceased had caught his foot in something which threw him out upon the sidewalk, causing the injuries that resulted fatally. Mr. Beattie was arrested last evening on the affidavit of Samuel Mitchell, accusing him of the murder of McClure by striking him on the head with an iron bar. Beattie was held to bail in $4,000. The parties were well known and highly respectable.

☞The statement that Brigham Young has formally declared the inde- pendence of Utah, is a striking com- mentary upon his designs. The state- ment is that Brigham Young had de- clared in the temple that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent territory, and owed no obedience or allegiance to any form of laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together and sup- port him in maintaining the cause of God and the Church.

☞A Vicksburg correspondent as- sures us in a private letter, that the following resolutions were passed by the board of council in Canton Missis- sippi:

1. Resolved by this council that we build a new jail.
2. Resolved that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.
3. Resolved that the old jail be used until the new jail is finished.

☞An Irishman once bought an alarm clock, and gave as his reason for so doing, that he was in the habit of lying in bed so long in the morning, and when he wanted to wake himself up, he had nothing to do but pull the string.

# The Compiler.

H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

*GETTYSBURG, PA.*

Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 10, 1857.


**The Message.**

The Annual Message of President BUCHANAN was read in both Houses of Congress on Tuesday last, and large numbers of copies were ordered to be printed. The document was received in this place last evening, and appears in our columns to-day. By giving it to our readers thus early, we of course anticipate our usual publication day.

The President's positions are defined with great calmness, clearness and power, exhibiting the experience and foresight of the statesman, and the fi- delity and singleness of purpose of the patriot. The manner in which the Kansas question is handled is as thor- ough as could be desired, and will carry great weight with it. Should Congress and the people of that territory act favorably upon the President's sugges- tions, the Slavery agitation would doubtless soon cease, and quiet ensue— "a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Read the Message entire, and calmly digest it.

**Congress.**

The 35th Congress of the United States convened at Washington on Monday last—quorums being present in both Houses.

The Clerk of the Senate called that body to order, when he read a letter from the Vice President, stating that he could not be present at the opening of the session. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala- bama, was chosen President *pro tem.*

The usual resolution was adopted to inform the House and the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate.

A message was received from the President of the United States, upon which the Senate went into executive session. It was the nomination of Mr. George W. Bowman, of Bedford, Pa., as superintendent of public printing, which was confirmed. Good!

The House was called to order by Mr. Cullum, the Clerk of the last House.

Two hundred and twenty-one mem- bers answered to their names, and the fact that a quorum was present being thus ascertained, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, *viva voce.* Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Ten- nessee, and Mr. Galusha M. Grow, of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Banks; Mr. Hen- ry Winter Davis was nominated by Mr. E. Joy Morris, but withdrew his name before the ballot was taken. The result of the vote was—Orr 128; Grow 84; Felix R. Zollicoffer 3; Lewis D. Campbell 3; Valentine B. Horton 1; H. Winter Davis 2; Francis P. Blair, Jr. 1; Wm. B. Ricaud 2; Humphrey Marshall 1.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House, receiving the same number of votes Mr. Orr received for Speaker. Mr. Glossbrenner was elect- ed Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney Door-Keeper. Mr. Cluskey was de- clared Postmaster by resolution.

The successful gentlemen had been previously nominated in the Democrat- ic caucus—Mr. Glossbrenner unani- mously.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice in the House of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppress- ion of all bank notes as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than a hundred dollars as a circulating me- dium in the District of Columbia.

The Know Nothings and Black Re- publicans squandered about $300,000 of the nation's money in a ridiculous wrangle for a Speaker, at the com- mencement of the last Congress. In beautiful contrast with this may be cited the immediate election of a Speak- er on Monday last, by a Democratic Congress.

**As We Predicted.**

The Governor has appointed David Wilmot, late Black Republican candi- date for Governor, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, which posi- tion Mr. Wilmot resigned in August last, and to which Gov. Pollock appoint- ed the Hon. Darius Bullock. Mr. Wil- mot's commission will bear date the 7th of December, and extends for one year. In the meantime an election will be held.

**More Gold.**

Within a few days the *Fulton* has arrived from England, bringing $200,- 000; the *Daniel Webster* has arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with $500,- 000; and the *Northern Light*, from Aspin- wall, has arrived at Havana with $2,- 000,000, independent of what was in the hands of passengers.

*The First Flash from the Capitol.*— CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES, WASH- INGTON, December 5, P. M.—The Morse telegraphic wires have been brought to the Capitol building, and dispatches can now be sent immediately from the halls of Congress to distant points.— This is the first message sent from the Capitol direct.

*Railroad Strikes.*—ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 5th.—The mechanics and work- ingmen of the Central Ohio Railroad at this city, have struck on account of the non-payment of two months wages, and to-day they stopped all the freight trains and put the locomotives in the engine houses. No personal violence was attempted.

☞The answer to Enigma in last week's *Compiler* is—"What have you done—behold the Heavens do ope."

☞Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their man- ners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast amount of evil communica- tions.

**[illegible] AND [illegible].**

"THE WORLD IS A BIG SHELL."

......The Young Men's Christian Association will meet in the Lecture Room of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening, Dec. 19th, at 6½ o'clock.

......Counterfeit quarter-eagles are in circula- tion in Norfolk. They are well executed.

......The Richmond Enquirer advocates an increase of our army and navy.

......Specie is now so plentiful in general cir- culation in Boston that, brokers have no pur- chasers. One person has deposited in the bank $25 per day in silver for several weeks past.

......Col. Jacob G. Davies and Col. J. May- bury Turner, leading citizens of Baltimore, died on Monday last.

......Two months ago the stock of the Penn- sylvania Bank sold at $113. It is now selling in Philadelphia at $10.

......Seven newspapers in Minnesota have suspended publication on account of the tight- ness of the times.

......Ex-President Pierce and lady have gone to Madeira for the health of the latter.

......Tennyson, the poet, is said to be a hope- less victim to the use of opium.

......Bad Advice.—The newspapers of the principal eastern cities are urging upon the poor, and those out of employment, to leave the city for the country.

......Our friend, STAHLE, of the Gettysburg COMPILER, has improved the appearance of that excellent paper by a new and very neat head- ing. The HEAD and HEART of the editor are all right. The COMPILER is one of the best coun- try papers in the State.—[Fulton Democrat.

......Gov. Cumming is determined to enter Salt Lake City, if possible.

......The bogus Topeka Constitution [Black Republican] was not to be referred to the peo- ple of Kansas in any particular!

......One hundred thousand bushels of wheat arrived at Oswego, N. Y., on Monday last.

......Gen. Tom Thumb, now in France, is said to be very dangerously ill.

......The New York Times, an opposition pa- per, says the Kansas Constitution is, in its lead- ing features, "merely a transcript of the consti- tutions of other States, and especially of New York."

......A Printer, setting up the line which is so often placed under a wedding notice—"It is not right that man should live alone," care- lessly left the v out of the word live, which made the bride blush.

......If the newspapers are to be believed, John Stuart's apple trees, somewhere in Geor- gia, are now laden with their third crop of fruit this season.

......Miss Lucena Wyman, 85 years of age, was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire in the Marlboro', Mass., poor house. Many years ago her mother perished in the same way in the same room.

......John Kerr, recently convicted of mur- der in the second degree, at Washington, Pa., is an infirm old man, 61 years of age. The jury who convicted him, and a large number of citizens, have petitioned for his pardon. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

......Said to be printers—both U. S. Senators from this State, the Governor, Canal Commissi- oners and Supreme Judges elect, P. T. Barnum and Brigham Young. What is the craft coming to?

......It was a maxim of Gen. Jackson's, "Take time to deliberate; but when the hour for action arrives, stop thinking and go in."

......The Arabs have a proverb on what is called the "lucky man." They say, "Fling him in the Nile and he will come up with a fish in his mouth."

......Diogenes, being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

☞Stephen Hall, a queer but weak genius, had made frequent gracious promises to his troubled friends that he would put himself out of their way.— One stinging cold night he vowed he would go out and freeze himself to death. About eleven o'clock he return- ed shivering and slapping his fingers. "Why don't you freeze?" asked a lov- ing relative. "Golly!" said the pseudo- suicide, "when I freeze I mean to take a warmer night than this for it!"

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


OXYGENATED BITTERS.—Read the following letter from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored by all who know him:

GENTLEMEN—With no disposition to make my name con- spicuous, I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of DR. GREEN'S OXY- GENATED BITTERS, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhea, accompanied with water brash, at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians from whom I obtained only temporary relief. I concluded, with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the OXYGENATED BITTERS, from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of waterbrash after taking the first por- tion. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the OXYGENATED BITTERS the best tonic extant. I have recom- mended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use. Yours respectfully

CALEB PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettys- burg. Dec. 14. 2w

☞We wish to say to every person who reads this that there is an article known as Dr Sanford's Invigorator, or Liver Remedy, which can be relied on as certain to cure liver complaint in any of its forms, such as Jaundice, Dys- pepsia and numerous other complaints, described in another column, besides which it is one of the greatest preparations or cures for consumption, taken in early stages, that is now known.

We take it for granted, as experiment has proven, that diseases of the lungs are not generally the first cause of consumption, but a debilitated system, caused by the im- proper action of the liver, reduces the power of the lungs to resist or throw off diseases caused by cold and irritation, leaving the lungs at the mercy of one disease, because the liver has incapacitated them from performing their proper action of throwing off diseased matter caused by cold, thus to prevent consumption, cure the liver and keep the sys- tem strong enough to throw off slight diseases of the lungs.

There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr. Sandford's Invigorator, for it has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Hen- ry, Abbottstown. Nov. 16. 4w

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring the hair, and for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its effi- cacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old barbelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—[Indianapolis Locomotive.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Nov. 30. 2w.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| JOB WORK<br>JOB WORK<br>JOB WORK<br>JOB WORK | Cheap at this Office. | JOB WORK<br>JOB WORK<br>JOB WORK<br>JOB WORK |


## Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

*Baltimore—Friday last.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per barrel, | $4 94 | @ | 5 00 |
| Wheat, per bushel, | 1 00 | @ | 1 23 |
| Rye, " | 68 | @ | 75 |
| Corn, " | 45 | @ | 52 |
| Oats, " | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Clover-seed, " | 5 75 | @ | 6 00 |
| Timothy-seed, " | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Beef Cattle, per hund., | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Hogs, " | 5 87 | @ | 6 50 |
| Hay, per ton, | 12 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Whiskey, per gallon, | 22 | @ | 24 |
| Guano, Peruvian, per ton, | | | 65 00 |

*Hanover—Thursday last.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl., from wagons, | | | $4 75 |
| Do. " from stores, | | | 5 00 |
| Wheat, per bushel, | 100 | @ | 1 10 |
| Rye, " | | | 68 |
| Corn, " | | | 50 |
| Oats, " | | | 30 |
| Cloverseed, " | | | 4 50 |
| Timothy, " | | | 2 50 |
| Plaster, per ton, | | | 6 50 |

*York—Friday last.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl., from wagons, | | | $5 00 |
| Do., " from stores, | | | 6 00 |
| Wheat, per bushel, | 1 05 | @ | 1 15 |
| Rye, " | | | 65 |
| Corn, " | | | 55 |
| Oats, " | | | 30 |
| Cloverseed, " | | | 5 00 |
| Timothy, " | | | 2 90 |
| Plaster, per ton, | | | 6 60 |

**Topeka Constitution.**

It seems the Topeka Constitution is in some respects worse than anything which can be found in that of Lecomp- ton. The latter can be amended at any time previous to 1864, according to the schedule, but that of Topeka has the following clause positively forbid- ding any change before the year 1865:

"*No convention* for the formation of a new constitution shall be called, and no amendment to the constitution shall be by the General Assembly made, be- fore the year 1865, *nor more than once in five years thereafter.*"

*Grave Charges.*—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Argus* gives some unpleasant rumors respect- ing certain reputed transactions, be- tween certain Black Republican officials in Ohio, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, during the Presi- dential campaign of 1856. They are of the following character: That Republi- can leaders applied to the officers of the Ohio Life Insurance Company for a loan of a half million of dollars, to be used in carrying the October election in Pennsylvania—feeling confident, could they succeed in that, that the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency was a certain and sure thing; and they offered to guarantee the company the payment of the loan with a bonus in the way of interest. The officers of the Company declined to loan the money on those terms, but consented to do so if the gentlemen from Ohio would hy- pothecate Ohio State bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. It is now alleged that the bonds of the State to that amount were so hypothe- cated, and that they are now among the assets of the defunct Ohio Life and Trust Company, and that this money— five hundred thousand dollars—was spent to carry Pennsylvania at the Oc- tober election. Think of that.

☞Dr. Durbin, the Methodist ora- tor, once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Doc- tor replied that "he had better let other people's wives alone!"

☞If rich, it is easy to conceal our wealth; but if poor it is not quite so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide a thous- and guineas than one hole in our coat.

*Use the Oxygenated Bitters*, and you will have no cause to complain of lassi- tude, debility, or any of those complaints inseparable from our Spring weather. They are regularly prescribed by some of our most eminent physicians, in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

## The Altar.

"Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow, We'll stand by each other however it blow."

**MARRIED,**

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOHN KEMPER, of Liberty township, to Miss ANN ELIZA HOSE, of Freedom township.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN H. DUBBS, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss MARY M. WISLER, of Cumberland township.

On Wednesday week, by the Rev. George P. Van Wyck, Mr. WILLIAM E. KREBS, of Cen- treville, Cumberland county, to Miss CARO- LINE J., daughter of Mr. William Bailey, of Butler township, Adams county.

## The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found; Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

**DIED,**

On the 5th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH CLAP- SADDLE, of Mountjoy township, aged 63 years and 4 days.

On the 29th ult., Mr. EDWARD STEVENS, of Huntington township, aged 36 years 11 months and 10 days.

On the 5th of October, at Princeton, Illinois, of typhoid fever, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, son of James and Eleanor Patterson, formerly of Latimore township, in this county, aged about 34 years.

On the 28th ult., WESLEY EDGAR, grandson of Joseph Wierman, Esq., of Huntington town- ship, aged 3 years and 4 days. Christ says— "Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

On the 21st ult., MARY LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Levi Oaskey, of Cumberland township, aged 2 months and 9 days.


☞Fresh arrival of Goods at Gilles- pie, & Thomas's—cheaper than the cheapest.


## Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned and notified not to trust my wife, DELILA BITTINGER, on my account. A separation having taken place between us, I will pay no debts of her contracting. JESSE W. BITTINGER.
Franklin tp., Dec. 10, 1857.*

## Jury List for January.

GRAND JURY

Reading—Wm. S Hildebrand, Joseph J. Kuhn, Moses M. Neely.
Germany—Wm Dutterer, David Ousler.
Tyrone—Peter Beigle, Charles Yeatts, Baltzer Snyder.
Franklin—Jacob Hartman, John Brady.
Menallen—Thomas H Wright
Hamiltonban—James H Marshall, John Herbst.
Cumberland—Isaac Poutz, Leonard Bricker, Abraham Spangler
Huntington—John Starry, Jacob Wierman.
Straban—Samuel Deardorff, George D. Mumfort.
Gettysburg—George W McClellan, John Hoke.
Berwick bor—Samuel Wolf.
Butler—Cornelius Hanes.

GENERAL JURY.

Gettysburg—Robert Smith
Oxford—Jacob Hamm, Edward Colgan.
Freedom—Joseph Hoffman.
Cumberland—Jacob Haskey, John F. Carrens, John Group
Straban—James L. Neely, Henry Witmor, George Ehr- hart, John Thomas
Tyrone—Marks Bream.
Butler—Daniel March, Jeremiah Roth, John Lawyer.
Menallen—George Bender, Jacob B. Myers, John Eaple- man.
Huntington—Thomas N. Dicks, Daniel Mengas, Jacob Meals, Richard Trimmer
Reading—John L. Tanghenbaugh.
Liberty—Wm Grayson
Berwick twp.—Sebastian Hafer.
Mountpleasant—Jesse Welford.
Conowago—David Weikert
Hamilton—John Louch, Barnhard Hillebrand, Joseph Shircman.
Mountjoy—Daniel Sherly
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn, Jacob Sheely, James Russell.
Germany—Wm. Hull
Latimore—Henry B. Smith.


MILLINERY.—Miss LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21, '56.

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Cham- ber use. It is especially intended for cham- bers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., of best quality, and low rates, at SAMSON'S.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

Splendid Gifts.

AT 439, CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.— The Original Gift Book Store.—G. G. Evans would inform his friends and the pub- lic, that he has removed his Star Gift Book Store and Publishing House, to the splendid store in Brown's Iron Building, 439 Chesnut Street, two doors below Fifth, where each pur- chaser of each book will receive one of the following gifts, valued at from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 550 Patent English Lever Gold Watches, | $100 00 | each. |
| 550 Patent Anchor do. | 50 00 | do |
| 400 Ladies' Gold Watches, 18k. | 35 00 | do |
| 500 Silver Lever Watches, warranted, | 15 00 | do |
| 500 Parlor Timepieces, | 10 00 | do |
| 500 Cameo Sets, Ear Drops & Pins, | 10 00 | do |
| 500 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $5 to | 12 00 | do |
| 500 Gent's Vest Chains, | 10 00 | do |
| 1,000 Gold Lockets, (large size double case,) | 3 00 | do |
| 2,000 Gold Lockets, (small size,) | 2 00 | do |
| 1,000 Gold Pencil Cases, with Gold Pens, | 5 00 | do |
| 1,000 Extra Gold Pens, with cases and holders, | 10 50 | do |
| 2,500 Gold Pencils, (Ladies',) | 2 50 | do |
| 2,500 Gold Pens, with Silver Pencils, | 2 50 | do |
| 2,500 Ladies' Gold Pens, with cases, | 1,50 | do |
| 6,500 Gold Rings, (Ladies',) | 1 00 | do |
| 2,000 Gent's Gold Rings, | 2 75 | do |
| 2,500 Ladies' Gold Breastpins, | 2 50 | do |
| 3,500 Misses' Gold Breastpins, | 1 50 | do |
| 3,000 Pocket Knives, | 75 | do |
| 2,000 Sets Gent's Gold Bosom Studs, | 3 00 | do |
| 2,000 do do Sleeve Buttons, | 3 00 | do |
| 2,000 Pairs Ladies' Ear Drops, | 2 50 | do |
| 8,000 Ladies' Pearl Card Cases, | 5 00 | do |
| 1,500 Ladies' Cameo, Jet or Mosaic Pins, | 5 00 | do |
| 2,500 Ladies' Cameo Shawl and Ribbon Pins, | 3 50 | do |
| 5,000 Fetridge's Balm of a Thousand Flowers, | 50 | do |

EVANS' new Catalogue contains all the most popular books of the day, and the newest pub- lications, all of which will be sold as low as can be obtained at other stores. A complete catalogue of books sent free, by application through the mail, by addressing G. G. EVANS, 439 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Those desiring so to act can obtain full particulars by addressing as above.

N. B.—In consequence of the money crisis, and numerous failures, the subscriber has been enabled to purchase from assignees an immense stock of books, embracing every de- partment of literature, at prices which will enable him to give $500 worth of the above gifts on every $1000 worth of books sold.

An extra book, with a gift, will be sent to one address, by Express.

☞SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Nov. 9, 1857. 3m

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy ex- pectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indis- pensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other for- midable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the Lungs are so cut up by the dis- ease as to bid defiance to medical skill. Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of Tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to ex- pect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those ad- ministered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhala- tion is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensi- bility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be am- putated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.— The odor of many of the medicines is percepti- ble in the skin a few minutes after being in- haled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the consti- tutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should pro- duce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of con- sumption is original, and founded on long ex- perience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tuber- cles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily the various forms of disease that simulate con- sumption, and apply the proper remedies, rare- ly being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain patho- logical and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of con- tracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 Filbert St. (old No. 109,) below 12th,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

Rev. C. S. Burnett.

WHILE laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bron- chitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility*, and all impurities of the *Blood*; also, an easy and effectual mode of Inhaling the *Remedy*. Ac- tuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fel- lows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit di- rections for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address
REV. C. S. BURNETT,
831 *Broadway, N. Y. City.*
August 3, 1857. 6m

CONFECTIONS.—A fine assortment just received, among which are Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, and Cough Candies, Rose Cordial, Wine, Gum, Licorice, [illegible] Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, Jenny Lind and Wine Drops, besides a large supply of black candies at WM. BOYER & SON'S.

# Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

As the Evenings are now long, and the hurry of out-door work entirely over, our agriculturist friends should communicate through our columns to the public, their experiences for the year. Everything at all worth publishing, will always be welcome.

### Why Keep Potatoes in the Dark?

It is often observed by good house-keepers that their best potatoes come from the bottom of the bin or barrel, where they are the most effectually guarded from the light, and often covered with the soil that has sifted down from the upper layers. It is often recommended that this vegetable be kept in a dark cellar. It has been suggested that one reason of the deterioration of this vegetable is owing, in part, to the fact, that cellars in all the modern built houses are made much more light and airy, than they were thirty years ago.

The potato is in its most perfect condition when it is fully ripe, and has the largest share of starch in its composition. If it could be kept in the ground, without freezing so as to destroy its vitality, it would remain nearly unchanged in its character until the following Spring, when the increased warmth of the sun would excite the germs. Art should attempt to do what nature does perfectly, in the original home of the potato. It is kept in a cool, dark deposit of vegetable mould until the Spring opens. In the good old-fashioned cellar which kept potatoes when we were a boy, these conditions were very well observed. The bin was in the darkest, coolest part of the cellar, and the potatoes were deposited there with the dirt on them, as they came from the field, and they saw no ray of light, except that of a candle, from November until March. They were only kept from freezing, in the zero nights, by a thick covering of rye straw.

In the modern built house there is usually too much light and warmth in the cellar. The potatoes come in early Winter into the light and temperature of April. The reproductive instincts of the tubers are excited, the eyes begin to start, and the starch, which makes the potato so mealy and nice, as an article of food, begins to pass over into other compounds, favorable to the growth of a new crop. The cook complains of wet heavy potatoes. Those prematurely sprouting tubers, it is frequently observed are not so productive as others. The reproductive energy seems to be weakened by this untimely light and heat. It looks reasonable that this course followed up for a long series of years, should have an unfavorable influence up the health of the plant. Market gardeners are alive to this fact, and let their early potatoes, ripe in July, lie in the ground until November before they dig them. They are then kept in a cool, dark cellar, until it is time to start them for planting.—*Agriculturist.*

### The Largest Yield of Corn on Record.

A correspondent writing from Vanderburg county, Indiana, informs us that at the State Agricultural Exhibition a Silver Pitcher was awarded for the best five acres of corn. The award was made upon the decision of three disinterested men in each town, who examined the corn growing in the fields, and measured one acre of each plot.—They then made oath to the yield of the single acre, and of the whole five estimated from the acre actually measured. The award made, under oath, was for 864 bushels of shelled corn on five acres, of 171¼ bushels to the acre.

If this has been excelled at any other time, or in any other place, we shall be glad to hear of it. Till we do we shall put Vanderburg county, Indiana, at the head of the corn column—unless we hear of some mistake in the above report.

### Grapes as House Plants.

Somebody has recommended to cultivate dwarf grape-vines as parlor window plants; and the suggestion strikes us favorably. There are certain utilitarians who cannot consent to grow anything which does not furnish food for the stomach, or money for the pocket; as for "clustering up" their rooms with geraniums, roses and lilies, that is all folly! Now, let such person try a grape vine at their south window. Plant in a large pot or neatly painted box, and train the vines on wires stretched across the window-frame. We can conceive that such a plant would satisfy the sense of beauty and utility at the same time, and that in a high degree. It would be the finest ornament of the house; and as for the fruit, why certainly, *that* would be appreciated.—*Agriculturist.*

"Hulloh, steward!" exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats, after having retired to his berth.

"Heah, Massa!"

"Bring me the way-bill."

"What for, massa?"

"I wan't to see if these bugs put down their names for this berth before I did; if not I wan't em turned out."

At a colored ball, the following notice was posted on the door post:

"Tickets fifty cents. No gemman admitted less he come himself!"

How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife over a bridge? One is water in the pitcher, and the other is pitcher in the water.

An Albany man advertises for his runaway wife—who "is but fifteen years of age, and of a loving disposition, and has at three rattan in, ..."

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## The Farmers & Mechanics

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS Co.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

*President*, GEORGE THRONE.
*Treasurer & Secretary*, GEORGE ARNOLD.

*Directors*,

| | |
|---|---|
| John Brough, | John Horner, |
| Samuel Durboraw, | George Arnold, |
| A. Heintzelman, | Jacob Musselman, |
| D. McCreary, | D. McConaughy, |
| William Culp, | John Mickley, |
| Robert Horner, | John Throne, |

April 6, 1857.

## Herring's Patent

CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—Farrels & Herring, Makers, 34 *Walnut Street, below Second, Philadelphia.*—The great interest manifested by the public to procure more certain security from fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes and Books of Accounts, than the ordinary Safes heretofore in use afforded, induced the Patentees to devote a large portion of their time for the last fourteen years, in making discoveries and improvements for this object, the result of which is the unrivalled *Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium FIRE PROOF SAFES*, universally acknowledged as the Champion Safe of the World! Having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, N. Y., 1853, as superior to all others, is now undoubtedly entitled to that apellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks—which were also awarded separate Medals, (as above)—forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever yet offered to the public.

Nearly 300 "Herring's Safes" have been tested during the past 14 years, and more than 16,000 have been sold and are now in actual use.

Also on hand or manufactured to order, all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, Money Chests for Brokers, Jewellers, Railroads, private families, &c., for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

Nov. 23, 1857.

## Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determinined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL D. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

## This Way!

TO FAHNESTOCKS!—*Another Arrival of Cheap Goods.*—We have just opened a choice assortment of the CHEAPEST GOODS ever offered in the county. We can hardly particularize, as our stock comprises almost every thing desired. We have received several cases, *Five Thousand Yards*, of Prints which we offer at 6¼ cents per yard, such as are usually sold at 10 cents; Elegant Coburgs at 25 cents; Muslins of which we have an unusually large stock at reduced prices; Cassinetts at prices that defy competition. In fact we can sell goods of every description so low that purchasers will save money by buying from us. We only ask persons desiring cheap goods to examine our stock, particularly this last arrival from the East, where we have purchased, (for the *Cash.*) direct from the manufacturers, at such rates as enable us to offer *Great Bargains.* Call and judge for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Nov. 16, 1857. tf

## New Goods.

J. HOKE has just returned with a large stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Please give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so. All Goods cut free of charge. JOHN HOKE.

Oct. 12, 1857.

## Great Rush

TO JACOBS & BRO'S., Baltimore street, near the Diamond, to see the stacks of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they have just received from the city, as well as the first class lot of Ready-made Clothing now on hand—Over Coats, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests.

Don't forget that for anything in the men's line of wear, you can never go amiss by calling at Jacobs'. If you want a fine coat, or pants, or vest, rely upon it you cannot be better accommodated anywhere, either as to quality, make or price. So with middle, or low priced goods. They offer a varied stock, and defy competition. They will sell Ready-made Clothing, *all of their own making-up*, at prices as low as city clothing, which are so apt to rip and give way. They are practical tailors themselves, and hence turn out nothing but what they know to be well gotten up.—Give them a call—look at their stock—and if you are not pleased, there's no harm done. No trouble to show goods.

The latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions received.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1857.

## Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits.—Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT." Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workman.

October 19, 1857.

## Ladies,

DO you want pretty DRESS GOODS, at low prices? Go to Fahnestocks' and buy them. Their stock is cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Their stock comprises Delaines, Coburg, French Merinos, Alpaca Merinos, Plaids, &c. Also a very rich looking article of Morie Antique for dresses. Don't forget to look at FAHNESTOCKS'.

BRING ON YOUR FURS.—Fair prices paid in cash or trade, for Fox, Raccoon, Opossum, Mink, Muskrat and Rabbit Skins, at Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, sign of the BIG BOOT.

Nov. 30.

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## Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

*President*—George Swope,
*Vice President*—S. R. Russell,
*Secretary*—D. A. Buehler,
*Treasurer*—David M'Creary.
*Executive Committee*—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

Managers.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stahle, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 28, 1857.

## Fall & Winter Goods.

J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLEMEN, he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap.

Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.

Gettysburg, Oct. 19, '57.

## Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of our own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cords and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 12, 1857.

## Hover's Hair Dye.

THE following, from that eminent Physician of Philadelphia, Dr. Brinckle, added to the testimony of Professor Booth, only confirms what is evidenced by thousands who have used Hover's Dye:

"Girard Row, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1853.

"In regard to *Hover's Hair Dye*, I can state unhesitatingly that it contains no deleterious ingredients, and may be used with entire safety, and the utmost confidence and *success.*"

W. D. BRINCKLE, M. D.

*Hover's Writing and Indelible Inks* are so well and widely known, as to require no eulogy of their merits, it is only necessary to say, that the steady and increasing demand, gives the best evidence that they maintain their character for superiority which distinguished them when first introduced, *years ago.* Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE street, above Fourth, (old No. 144) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*

Sept. 7. [April 13. 1y]

## Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE *Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,* N. W. Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,

*Adam B. Wingerd, Daniel S. White, John A. Swope.* } BALTIMORE, MD.

Aug. 3, 1857.

## New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, have just received their usual large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The Goods were purchased low, and will be sold very cheap. Call and examine at the Sign of the Red Front. Oct. 5.

## Coffin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to make COFFINS, of all styles, at short notice, and at moderate rates. He is also provided with an excellent new HEARSE, which will enable him to convey corpses to any burial place desired. His establishment is located in Hamilton township, Adams county, near John Heagy's store, and about one and a half miles from New Oxford, where he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

THOMAS ALWINE.

Oct. 19, 1857. 3m

## New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD & CO, have just received a large stock of New Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety, cheap Cloths, Over-coatings, Cassimers, Jeans, Satinets, Cords, Vestings, Flannels, Shawls, Carpets, and Domestics generally, with a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, all of our own making; warranted to be well made and to fit well, also a large stock of Groceries, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see us.

Oct. 12, 1857.

A few STOVES on hand will be sold cheap.

## Tailoring.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

The New York Spring and Summer *Fashions* are received. Call and see them.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

## Diamond Tonsor.

JOHN W. TIPTON, *Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser*, can at all times be found prepared to attend to the calls of the people, at the *Temple*, in the Diamond, adjoining the County Building. From long experience, he flatters himself that he can go through all the ramifications of the Tonsorial Department with such an infinite degree of skill, as will meet with the entire satisfaction of all who may submit their chins to the keen ordeal of his razors. He hopes, therefore, that by his attention to business, and a desire to please, he will merit as receive, a liberal share of public patronage. The sick will be attended to at their private dwellings.

Gettysburg, Jan. 8, 1855. tf

WANTED.—A good Journeyman SHOE MAKER, of steady, industrious habits. None other need apply. Enquire of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH.

Nov. 16, 1857.

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## New Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH, respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have opened a new, large and well-selected assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

at the old-established stand, on South East corner of the Diamond, formerly called the Jew's corner, comprising every variety, style and price. In part of Dry Goods.—Black Silks, Black Alpaccas, plain and fancy Delaines, Berages, Ginghams, plain and fancy Jaconets, plain and dotted Swiss Victorines, Lawns, Mull, Mouslins, blue and unbleached Shirtings, Osnaburg, Bed Ticking, Jaquered Diaper.

Gents' and Boy's Wear.—Black Cloth, Black Cassimeres, fancy and plain Cassimeres, silk and fancy Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Denins, Cottonades, Farmer's Drill—every style and price. A fine assortment of Gloves and Hosiery of every style and quality.

Groceries.—Brown, Crushed, Granulated, Pulverized, and Clerified Sugar, D. & W. Syrup, New Orleans Molasses, Ground Alum and fine Salts, Dairy do., Queensware, Glassware, Cutlery, Cedar-ware, and every other article found in a well-conducted Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

Having selected their stock with care, they are enabled to sell cheap for Cash, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

Oct. 5, 1857.

## Fancy Furs for Ladies.

JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and dealers in Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's FANCY FURS Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of Dealers and the public generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentleman, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs and Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all our Furs and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers' prices. *We only ask a call.*

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.,

*No. 818 Market Street, above Eighth, Phild'a.*

Sept. 21, 1857. 4m

## McRea's Liquid Glue,

THE GREAT ADHESIVE.—Most useful article ever invented, for house, store and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mucilage, paste or cement ever known. *Always Ready for Application.* Adhesive on Paper, Cloth, Leather, Furniture, Porcelain, China, Marble or Glass. For manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys, etc., it has no superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres more quickly, leaving no stain where the parts are joined. Never Fails.

Within the last three years upwards of 250,000 bottles of this justly celebrated LIQUID GLUE have been sold, and the great convenience which it has proved in every case, has deservedly secured for it a demand which the manufacturer has found it, at times, difficult to meet; acknowledged by all who have used it, that its merits are far above any similar article or imitation ever offered to the public.

*This GLUE is extensively counterfeited—observe the label "McRea's Celebrated Liquid Glue, the Great Adhesive." Take no other.—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.*

Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WM. C. McREA, *Stationer*, *No. 907 Chesnut St., Philadelphia.*

Liberal inducements offered to persons desirous of selling the above article.

Sept. 28, 1857. 1y

## Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on Charles Tate, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

## Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.

Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

## Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find Frank. on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

## Cabinet Ware & Chairs.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Cabinet and Chair-making business, in Baltimore street, near Middle, where they will manufacture all kinds of FURNITURE, such as Dressing and Common Bureaus, Tables of various descriptions, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Stands, and every other article in their line—all of the best workmanship and good materials, which will enable them to warrant their work. Also, every variety of CHAIRS. Coffins made at short notice, and in the various styles.

House Painting and Papering attended to, and done in the best manner.

Their prices will be as low as the lowest, as all who may patronise them will acknowledge.

Lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work.

NORBECK & REILLEY.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23, 1857. 1y

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and shapes, for Men, Boys, Youths and Children, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

JEWELRY & STATIONERY—any quantity and the best stock ever brought to this place. If you doubt it, call in and see for yourselves—at SCHICK'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—best quality, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

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## Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. Moses McClean.

WM. McCLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.

May 26, 1856.

## New Firm.

FAMILY GROCERIES & CONFECTIONS.—The undersigned have purchased the Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIGH, on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they invite the attention of all who may wish Groceries, Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c. Also, a fine assortment of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. BOYER & SON.

September 7, 1857.

## The Franklin House,

(FORMERLY THE GOLDEN HORSE,)
*Corner of Franklin and Howard Streets,*
BALTIMORE.
DANIEL McCOY, PROPRIETOR.

Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated with First-Class Board and Pleasant Rooms. Charges Moderate.

H. K. CADY,
Sept. 28. General Superintendent.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1853. tf

15,500 YARDS of Muslin just received from the East; having been purchased for CASH, we are enabled to sell any quantity of Muslin at lower rates than can be bought any where in the country.—Call and examine, and let our unusually large and cheap Stock of Muslins recommend themselves. Remember we have nearly 10,000 yards! FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

COBEAN & PAXTON have a large Stock of Gum Shoes and Buffalo Socks for Ladies and Gentlemen, of the best quality.

COBEAN & PAXTON have just returned from the city with, and are now opening the largest stock of *Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes*, ever opened in Gettysburg, and are selling off at very low prices.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

FLAT Iron Heaters, Charcoal, Furnaces, Waffle Irons, &c., for sale cheap at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Velices,—an immense lot, and selling low, to make room, at SAMSON'S.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas and Carpet Bags, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

OLD Quarters, Levies, Fips, and all other old coin, taken at full value, for Clothing and Notions, at SAMSON'S.

BACK-LOADING FROM HANOVER.—Farmers wishing back-loading from Hanover will please apply to SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COAL Sieves, Buckets, Shovels, Pokers, Kettles, Pans, &c., &c., can be had at the Store Ware Room, in West Middle street, at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all kinds of Silk, Fur, Felt and Wool Hats, for Men, Boys, and Children.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of Plush, Fur, and Cloth Caps.

A SPLENDID lot of Buffalo Robes, Buffalo, Gum and Calf-Skin Overshoes, selling very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

FRESH LIME to be had at S. POWERS'.

LADIES, Misses and Children's Gaiters Boots, Buskins and Slippers, of all kinds styles and prices, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S

THE Ladies are particularly invited to call at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, and examine their stock of Shoes, Gaiters, Boots and Slippers

COAL!—Persons desiring to lay in their Winter's supply of Coal, will please send in their orders at once, as it can be furnished cheaper from wagons than from the Yard.—Office in West Middle street.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.—You will find the handsomest and cheapest Ladies' Dress Goods and long Shawls in town at the store of GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

COOK STOVES!—Four styles of Cook Stoves—the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn, and the Sea Shell—for sale at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor, Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

LUMBER!—On hand a supply of Lumber, of best quality. Orders for any amount can be filled. Yard on Washington street, near Railroad street.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COBEAN & PAXTON have the Fall and Winter style of Black Silk Hats.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Harmonicans, Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices, to be had at SAMSON'S.

PARLOR COOK.—This Stove is especially adapted to Dining Rooms and will recommend itself on the score of economy and convenience. It is very ornamental. Call and see it. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags, Velices, &c., of best quality, and low rates, at SAMSON'S.

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 16 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

A SUPERIOR article of Black Lead for blackening Stoves, for sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, selling at very small profits at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

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## The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

*M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.*

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults, ............................ FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

*SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!*

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for cash. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

*TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!*

*On Wednesday, October 28,* and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

*GOOD FITS!*

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

*An Intermission of Ten Minutes,* to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

*VARIETIES!*

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.

Oct. 26, 1857. tf

## Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.

June 15, 1857.

## Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES, in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.

July 20, 1856. tf

## To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

## Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

## D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

## Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

## J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

## Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer*. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Aug. 17, 1857.

## Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

## Notice.

I WOULD again remind all those indebted to me either by note or book account, that I am now settling up my old business.—Please call and pay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 19, 1857.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.

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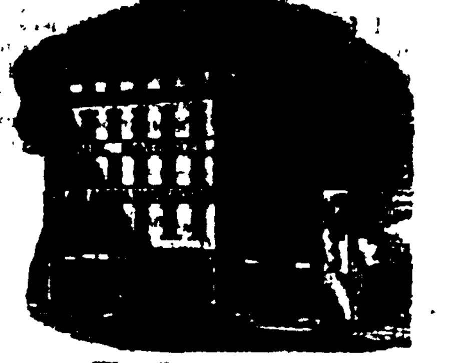

## The Largest Chair

AND Furniture Establishment in Baltimore! MATHIOT'S GAY ST. WAREROOMS, No. 25 *North Gay street*, near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $34 up.

CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.

A. MATHIOT, 25 North Gay Street, near Fayette street.

May 18, 1857. 1y

R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

## Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

*NEW FIRM!*

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD*, on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Stove, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL*, at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Bare Cylinder, Tropic, and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.

## Fall Dry Goods.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH streets, Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, adapted to Best Pennsylvania Trade.

Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New Designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Shevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c.
N. B. Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods. Terms NETT CASH.

August 31, 1857. 3m

LUMBER.—Sheads & Buehler have at their Yard on Washington street, near Rail Road street, a large supply of superior River *LUMBER*, which those desiring to purchase would do well to examine.

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## One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents,

*PAID IN ADVANCE*, Will Secure the Regular Visit of

## "The Compiler,"

*to the Home of any Family in the County.* ITS PERUSAL WILL Afford Instruction and Amusement FOR FATHERS, MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS, OLD AND YOUNG, MALE AND FEMALE.

*No family should be without the Compiler.* $1,75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "Compiler," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, Henry J. Stahle.

## JOB PRINTING.

We are better prepared than ever to execute Job Printing in its various branches. With two Presses, and an unusually large assortment of jobbing letter and other materials, the public may rest assured that for neatness and expedition in doing work, the "Compiler" Office "can't be beat."

# THE COMPILER.

## A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857. NO. 12.



*TERMS OF THIS PAPER.*

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.



### Just Published,

BY PUDNEY & RUSSELL, RECORDS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR; *Containing the Official Military and Financial Correspondence of all the Officers of the Revolutionary Army*, from 1775 to 1795, containing the most interesting military, historical, and financial information during that period. Also, the organization of all the regiments, showing the names, rank, date of commission, time of enlistment, and service of the officers and privates of each. Also, the general and brigade orders of *Generals Washington, Lee, Green, Weldon, and others*, in 1776, '77, and '78, showing the last trials at Valley Forge, breaking up the encampment, order of march through Philadelphia, and the plan of attack on the British at Monmouth. Also, an account of the capture of Fort Washington, and the horrors of the prisons and prison ships of the British in New York, with a *List of American Officers Imprisoned*, the time of their capture, release, &c. An account of the *Society of the Cincinnati*, in New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, a list of the members' names, &c; the half-pay, commutation, and land acts of the Continental Congress.—A complete list of all the *Officers who served to the end of the War* and acquired the right of half-pay for life, commutation, and land. Proceedings of the 34th Congress, and United States Court of Claims, relative to a restoration of the half pay acts of the old Congress, for the benefit of the *Heirs of Officers of the Revolution*; Virginia half pay and land laws; the reasons which led to the passage of the Act of July 5, 1832, by Congress; the names of the Virginia officers who received land, with an interesting account of the military land districts of Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the location of warrants, surveys, &c.

*Revolutionary Pension Laws of the United States*, as they now exist, with commentaries thereon. Notes on the services of various classes of revolutionary officers, with an extensive list showing the time they died, &c., &c One large 12mo. Vol. of 600 pages. Price $1 50.

This work is intended as a book of reference to the historian and scholar, as well as furnishing a thorough guide to persons claiming title to land or pensions, from the services of their forefathers during the Revolutionary War. The volume contains the names of over 50,000 officers and privates of the Revolutionary Army, and should be in the hands of all the descendants of the brave men who fought under the banner of '76, that the noble actions of their ancestors may not escape reminiscence of their descendants, who must retain this work as a memento of their brave deeds and patient sufferings.

$100 PER MONTH can be easily earned by acting as Agent for the sale of the above Book, and other highly popular works of standard merit, published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL.

☞Agents wanted in every city, town, and village in the Union. For Catalogues and particulars, address,

PUDNEY & RUSSELL.
Dec. 7, '57.] 79 *John Street New York*

### Brilliant Prospectus!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.—The famous DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, purchased at a cost of $180,000! and Powers' world renowned statue of the GREEK SLAVE! re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the *Cosmopolitan Art Association*, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to a copy of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal* one year, also to a Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also a free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries. Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a *Splendid Three Dollar Engraving!* but, also, the beautifully illustrated *Two Dollar Art Journal, one year.*

Each member is also presented with a Certificate in the Award of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a Certificate *gratis*.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price *fifty cents per number.* Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C.A.A.,
548 *Broadway, New York.*

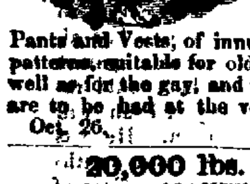
☞Apply to T. DITTERLINE, Honorary Secretary, Gettysburg. [Dec. 7, '57.

### Assignees' Notice.

JOHN CHRITZMAN, of Gettysburg, Adams county, having executed a voluntary assignment of his estate and effects to the subscribers, of the same place, in trust for the benefit of creditors, they hereby request all persons indebted to said John Chritzman, to make immediate payment of their respective dues, and all persons having claims or demands on him, to present them for settlement.

JOEL B. DANNER,
GEORGE CHRITZMAN,
Nov. 23, '57. 6t *Assignees.*

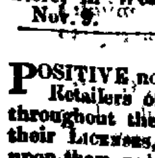
### Prepare for Winter.



BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirlpool Over Coats, Talmas, Raglans and Loops—in short, every new style of OverCoat; also, Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at

Oct. 26. SAMSON'S.

### 20,000 lbs. of Pork



WANTED in December next, for which CASH will be paid. Farmers who have the article for sale, will do well by calling and making engagements with the subscriber, at his Flour, Bacon and Grocery Store, in West Middle street, Gettysburg.

Nov. 9. GEORGE LITTLE.

### Notice.

POSITIVE notice is hereby given to those Retailers of Merchandize and Distillers throughout the county who have not lifted their LICENSES, that suits will be brought upon them, unless called and settled for *on or before the 15th day of December next.*

J. L. SCHICK,
Nov. 30, 1857. *County Treasurer.*

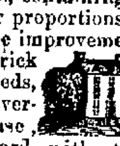
LEMONS, good and fresh, for sale at the cheap store of BOYER & SON.

RAISINS.—We have bunch Raisins which are hard to beat. Call and see for yourselves at BOYER & SON'S.

### Real Estate,

AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of DANIEL HOLLINGER, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Tuesday, the 15th day of December next*, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:

No. 1. A SMALL FARM, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Amos Myers, Jacob Ferree, George Mummert and James Gettys, containing 53 Acres, more or less, with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a two story brick HOUSE, a Log Barn, with Sheds, and other out-buildings; a never-failing spring near the house, and a thriving Apple Orchard, with other fruit. The Farm is under good cultivation and good fencing. There is water in nearly all the fields—a running stream thro' the place.



No. 2. A TRACT OF LAND, containing 7 Acres, more or less, in Huntington township, adjoining lands of Jacob B. Chronister and Daniel Fickes.

No. 3. A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing 7 Acres, more of less, adjoining No. 2—well covered with the best of timber.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the Administrator, residing near No. 1.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

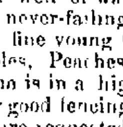
JOHN STARRY, *Adm'r.*
By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*
Nov. 23, 1857. ts

### Valuable Farm,

AT PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of JOSEPH SMITH, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, *on Saturday, the 12th day of December next*, the following valuable Real Estate, viz:

A DESIRABLE FARM,

(late the residence of said deceased,) situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter K. Smith, Joseph A. Smith, David Sneeringer, and others, containing 180 Acres, more or less, about 50 acres being Woodland and 20 acres Meadow. The improvements consist of a two story stone dwelling HOUSE, a Stone Kitchen attached, a good Log Barn, with sheds around it, Corn Crib and Wagon Shed, Carriage House, Smoke House, stone Shop, and other outbuildings, an excellent well of water near the kitchen door, and a never-failing spring within twenty yards; a fine young Orchard of thriving trees, Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries, &c. The Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and under good fencing. Persons wishing to view it are requested to call on the widow, residing thereon.



☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

GEORGE SMITH, *Adm'r.*
By the Court—J. J. BALDWIN, *Clerk.*
Nov. 23, 1857.

☞If not sold, the Farm will be offered for Rent on said day.

### Notice of Inquest.

| | |
|---|---|
| Noah Wormin, vs Susanna Baile, Rebecca Myers, Juliana Hoke, John Myers, Jesse Myers, Wesley Myers, Mary Ann Hoopes, Mary Catharine Hartsock, Juliana Hartsock, John Wesley Hartsock, Martin Luther Hartsock, Jesse Marshall Hartsock, Rachel Ann Hartsock. | In the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, No. 9, November T. 1857. Writ *de partitione facienda.* |

Notice is hereby given to the Defendants named in this case, that in pursuance of the above Writ, an Inquest will be held upon the premises described in the said Writ, *on Tuesday, the 5th day of January next*, A. D., 1858, for the purpose of making partition of the estate described in these proceedings to and among the parties herein named according to their several and respective purparts, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to attend if you see fit.

ISAAC LIGHTNER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 23, 1857. td

### Call at Picking's

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS!

*New Clothing & Variety Store.*

FRANKLIN B. PICKING has the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Adams county, that he has opened a **New Store**, in the room formerly occupied by D. Middlecoff, on Chambersburg street, a few doors east of the "Eagle Hotel," and immediately opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to see his friends. I have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore with the *largest* and *best* assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, ever opened in Gettysburg, which I am prepared to sell at prices so low as to astonish. My stock consists in part of Over Coats, Frock Coats and Dress Coats of every description and variety, Pantaloons and Vests of all kinds and prices, for Men's and Boy's wear, Monkey Jackets, Shirts, Bosoms, Colars, Under Shirts, Drawers, Buckskin, Woollen and Cotton Gloves; Hosiery of all kinds, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Trunks, Buffalo Over-shoes, Gum-shoes, eight-day and 30 hour Clocks, Guitars, Accordeons, Violins, a large assortment of JEWELRY, choice Segars and Tobacco, Canes,—in short everything belonging to a well assorted CLOTHING & VARIETY STORE.

☞Call and see me. No trouble to show Goods. All I ask is an examination of my Goods and prices. F. B. PICKING.

Gettysburg, Oct. 19, 1857. tf

### Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.

Nov. 30, 1857.

### Just From The City,

WITH A LARGER STOCK THAN EVER!—JACOB NORBECK has just received from the city a large stock of GROCERIES, FISH, &c.,—the largest he has yet offered to the public, and which he is now opening, at his new location *Kerr's Corner*, on Baltimore street.—Give him a call! You will find his *Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Teas*, and everything else, the best and the cheapest to be had in town—he having bought at low rates, and being determined to sell fast at small profits. Recollect Kerr's old corner, Baltimore and High Streets.

Gettysburg, May 11, 1857.

### Desirable Farm,

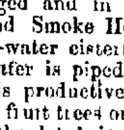
AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned, having removed, offers at private sale, his FARM, situated on the Millerstown road, one mile from Gettysburg, adjoining lands of Emanuel Pitzer, George Culp, and others, containing 125 Acres, neat measure, having a two-story DWELLING HOUSE, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings, thereon, an Orchard of good fruit, with a well of water at the door, and an excellent spring convenient. There is some Woodland, and a large proportion of good Meadow, and more can be made.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call upon either Joel B Danner or George Chritzman, residing in Gettysburg.

J. N. BURKET.
Dec. 7, 1857. 4t

### Desirable Town Property,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale, the valuable property of Rev. BENJAMIN KELLER, situate on the N. W. corner of Chambersburg and Washington streets, Gettysburg. The improvements are a large Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, a large three story Back Building—the whole conveniently arranged and in good repair, a Frame Stable and Smoke House. There is an excellent rain-water cistern on the lot, and the hydrant water is piped into the kitchen. The garden is productive and there is a variety of choice fruit trees on the lot. The western half of the lot being vacant, affords an eligible building site.

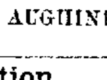


If the property is not sold by the first of January it will be for Rent from the first of April next. Apply to

M. & W. McCLEAN, *Attorneys.*
Dec 7, 1857. 3t

### Valuable Town Property,

FOR SALE.—The undersigned will sell at Private Sale the Dwelling and Lot of Ground occupied by him in Gettysburg, fronting 80 feet on Carlisle street, running 142 feet to an alley, and within a few feet of the Railroad and Passenger Station.—The house is a large Two-story Brick Building, with Basement, and other improvements. As purchasers will examine the premises, a full description is unnecessary. The property is one of the most desirable in the borough for private residence or business purposes. For terms, &c., apply to



JACOB AUGHINBAUGH.
Dec. 7, 1857. 3t

### Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned and notified not to trust my wife MARGARET MYERS on my account. A separation having taken place between us, I will pay no debts of her contracting. ADAM S. MYERS.

Dec. 7, 1857.

### Election—Savings Institution.

AN Election for Thirteen Directors of the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution* of Adams County, to serve for the year 1858, will be held at the Office of the Institution, *on Saturday, the 19th day of December next*, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE THRONE, *President.*
GEORGE ARNOLD, *Sec'y & Treas.*
Nov. 30, 1857. td

### Littlestown Railroad!

THE Sixth Monthly Instalment of Five Dollars per Share on the Stock subscribed, will be due and payable to the Treasurer of said Company, *on the 28th day of Dec. next.*

☞By a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on Saturday, July 25th, all persons in arrears after Aug. 28th will be charged interest at the rate of one per cent. a month on their back payments, in accordance with the Act of Assembly. E. F. SHORB,
*Secretary of the Board.*
Nov. 30, 1857. td

N. B.—Any of the Directors will receipt for payments on Stock.

### Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.*

Nov. 16, 1857.*

### Send For It.

THE most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*, containing over *sixty splendid Engravings*, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association; *two dollars a year*; single copies *fifty cents.* Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.) See advertisement headed, "Brilliant Prospectus," in this paper. Address,

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A.,
548 *Broadway, New York.*

☞Apply to T. DITTERLINE, Honorary Secretary, Gettysburg. [Dec. 7, '57.

### Gun-Smithing.

THE subscriber has commenced the Gun and Lock Smithing business in Washington street, a few doors south of Chambersburg street, Gettysburg. All work entrusted to his care will be promptly and cheaply executed, and in the best manner.

Nov. 16. 3t VALENTINE GASS.

### Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $6 00; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

### Millinery.

MISS SOPHORA HOWARD, at the residence of T. F. Frazer, Baltimore street, one door South of the *Compiler* office, Gettysburg, has just received from the city an unusually large assortment of FALL MILLINERY, with the Fashions for the season, to which she calls the attention of the Ladies, confident that they will be pleased by an examination of the Goods.

☞Prices as low as the lowest—both for Goods and Millinery work.

Oct. 5, 1857. 3m

FOR SALE.—A first rate Parlor Wood STOVE—cheap. Enquire at the 'Compiler' office. Nov. 30.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.


# The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1857.

**Another Death from Burning.**

THOMAS BROWN, an aged colored man, was brought to the Alms-house, on Saturday, the 5th inst., from Menallen township, very badly burned on the right side of his body, and from the effect of which he died on Sunday morning. We learn that he occupied a cabin in that township, and received the injury by reason of his clothing taking fire whilst he was in his bed, which stood near the fire-place. He represented himself as having been eleven years of age at the time the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought, and recollected having heard it spoken of immediately after its occurrence.

☞The Directors of the Poor, on Monday last, engaged the winter's pork for the institution at $6 25 per 100 for hogs weighing over 150 lbs., and $5 75 for lighter ones.

**Secretary of the Commonwealth—Hon. John Cessna.**

We see the name of Hon JOHN CESSNA, of Bedford county, mentioned in connection with the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth under the administration of Gov. Packer We are not aware that Mr. Cessna has any desire for the appointment, as we know that he is not a seeker for office and prefers to follow the pursuits of his profession, but certainly no man in the State is better qualified and more unexceptionable in every respect for the position, and we know of no one whom we would sooner see appointed

Mr. Cessna is the architect of his own success in life Untiring in his energy, and possessed of a spirit that never flags in the pursuit of that which is right, he has already gained the first standing in his profession and made his mark in the politics of the State Honest, upright and fearless, he is decidedly one of the ablest and best men in the State, and we look forward to the time when the people, whose interests he has always warmly espoused, will call him to the first position in their gift—the Chief Magistracy of the State.

We should be glad to see him appointed Secretary of the Commonwealth, and we can say that Governor Packer can call no one to his aid whose appointment will give greater general satisfaction to the Democracy.—*Norristown Register.*

☞President Buchanan appears as vigorous and as cheerful as he did ten years since, and the discharge of the manifold duties of his office produces little wear and tear. This is owing doubtless to his proverbial method of many years.—Temperate in all things, he rises before 6, and at half past 7 o'clock, commences the official duties of the day.

*How to Mend the Times.*—The Lebanon *Courier* submits an admirable plan to mend the times, and one which we especially commend to the patrons of newspapers. It says: "The 'hard times' now prevailing are in a great degree attributable to 'a want of confidence' We know how confidence can be restored, and it is thus: Let every one who owes the printer pay right up. This will satisfy the printer that money is plenty. He will tell his readers. His readers will be convinced. Money will again be in circulation, and all will be well again. So, you that owe the printer, come right along and fork up. Patriotism now demands it; and he that is deaf to the calls of his country, is a sinner, indeed."

*An Ox in a Well.*—A bullock belonging to Mr. Clayton Phipps, in East Whiteland township, Chester county, fell into a cistern sixteen feet deep, a few days ago. The cistern was surrounded by a fence, and the animal having broken down a panel, fell backward into it, and soon landed at the bottom. He commenced bellowing, which attracted the other animals, who would have probably followed him, had they not been arrested and driven off by a woman who happened to be near. The alarm being given, about forty of the neighbors soon gathered, and the bullock, by the aid of a rope and tackel, was hoisted aloft, after three or four hours labor, and delivered from his perilous situation. He weighed about 1700 lbs., and did not appear to suffer in consequence of the accident.

*An Insane Clergyman.*—Rev. Mr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Mass., in a discourse on the hard times, on Thanksgiving day, requested his society to diminish his salary the coming year $100, in view of the hard times. His salary at present is $400.

*Lola Montez.*—It is reported that Madame Lola Montez will shortly enter the matrimonial state again. Her prospective husband is said by the newspapers to be a foreign gentleman of rank and wealth.

☞Mrs. Cuningham received one vote for Mayor of New York at the late election.

# The Poet's Corner.

STANZAS INSCRIBED TO ALICE.

WRITTEN FOR "THE COMPILER," BY S. J. S.

I loved thee, Alice, when thy life
Was in its early dawn;
Before the lovely innocence
Of youthfulness had gone
When on the banks of Willougby,
Our youthful days we passed:
Ah! blissful days! ye were too bright,
Too beautiful to last.

I loved thee then, in youth's bright morn,
The paradise of life;
That blissful time which feels no care,
And knows no ills nor strife.
And when I left my playmates dear,
Far, far away to roam,
Alice, I left my heart with thee,
And with my happy home.

And often in the loneliness
And solitude of night,
Bright visions of the past would bring
Thine image to my sight;
And often in my lonely hours,
I've sat and thought of thee:
Oh! Alice, thou canst never know,
How dear thou wert to me.

Those happy days have passed away,
And time has hurried on;
And youth's celestial, sunny morn,
Will soon be past and gone
But still I love thee, Alice, dear,
And will till life depart,
For nought but death can e'er remove
Thine image from my heart.

And as the years of time roll on,
With grief and anguish rife,
Wilt thou not think at times of him
Who loved thee as his life?
When sorrow breaks this faithful heart,
That's been so true to thee,
Wilt thou not shed one friendly tear
Through sympathy for me?

Granite, Dec 2, 1857.

# Select Miscellany.

**Death.**

The ancients contemplated death without terror, and met it with indifference. It was the only divinity to which they never sacrificed, convinced that no human being could turn aside its stroke. They raised altars to fever, to misfortune, to all the evils of life; for these might change! But though they did not court the presence of death in any shape, they acknowledged its tranquility; and in the beautiful fables of their allegorical religion, Death was the daughter of night, and sister of Sleep, and ever the friend of the unhappy To the eternal sleep of death they dedicated their sepulchral monuments—*Æternali Somno!* If the full light of revelation had not yet broken upon them, it can hardly be denied that they had some glimpses, and a dawn of the life to come, from the many allegorical inventions which describe the transmigration of the soul. A butterfly on the extremity of an extinguished lamp, held up by the messenger of the gods intently gazing above, implied a dedication of that soul. Love, with a melancholy air, his legs crossed, leaning on an inverted torch, the flame thus naturally extinguishing itself, elegantly denoted the cessation of human life. A rose sculptured on a sarcophagus, or the emblems of epicurean life traced on it, in a skull wreathed by a chaplet of flowers, such as they wore at their convivial meetings, a flask of wine, and patera, and the small bones used as dice; all these symbols were indirect allusions to death, veiling its painful recollections. Even the terms which different nations have bestowed on a burial place, are not associated with emotions of horror. The Greeks called a burying-ground by the soothing term of *Cæmetrion*, or "the sleeping place." The Jews, who had no horrors of the grave, by *Bethhaim*, or "the house of the living." The Germans, with religious simplicity, "God's field."

**Believeth.**

Mr. James Ruthven, of New York, not long before his death, recited slowly, emphatically and with great weakness of voice, "'He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life; and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him.'—What a contrast?" said he, "there is more in the universe like it. What vast consequences hinge on the question! BELIEVETH—I would like to see that word printed in capitals. How simple and easy it is; and yet how many refuse to believe, and perish. Unbelief is the only sin which the gospel does not meet. For this, it has no cure. 'Ye will not come to me that ye might have life.'"

*Genius.*—It was David Hume, the celebrated historian, who said that a man's genius is always, in the beginning of life, as much unknown to himself as to others; and it is only after frequent trials, attended with success, that he dares think himself equal to the undertakings, in which those who succeeded have fixed the admiration of mankind.

☞An Irishman remarked to his companion, on observing a lady pass—"Pat, did you ever see a lady as thin as that one before?"

"Thin," replied the other, "botheration, I seen one as thin as two of them put together, I have."

☞An Irishman referring to the sudden death of a relative, was asked if he had lived high.

"Well, I can't say he did," said Terrence, "but he died high. Like the United States bank, he was suspended."

**The Way to be Happy.**

A story is related of two travellers in Lapland, which throws more light on the art of being happy than a whole volume of proverbs and aphorisms.

Upon a very cold day in winter they were driving along in a sledge, wrapped in furs from head to foot. Even their faces were closely covered, and you could hardly see anything but their eyebrows, and these were white and glistening with frost

At length they saw a poor man who had sunken down benumbed and frozen in the snow.

"We must stop and help him," said one of the travellers.

"Stop and help!" replied the other, "you will never think of stopping such a day as this! We are half-frozen ourselves, and ought to be at our journey's end as soon as possible."

"But I cannot leave this man to perish," rejoined the more humane traveller, "I must go to his relief," and he stopped the sledge.

"Come," said he, "come, and help me to raise him."

"Not I," replied the other, "I have too much regard for my own life to expose myself to this freezing atmosphere more than is necessary. I will sit here, and keep myself as warm as I can till you come back."

So saying, he resolutely kept his seat; while his companion hastened to relieve the perishing man, whom they had so providentially discovered. The ordinary means were used for restoring consciousness; but the traveller was so intent upon saving the life of a fellow creature, that he forgot his own exposure, and what were the consequences? Why the very efforts which he made to warm the stranger, warmed himself He had the sweet consciousness of doing a benevolent act, and he also found himself glowing from head to foot, by reason of the exertions which he had made. And how was it with his companion, who was so much afraid of exposing himself? He was almost ready to freeze, notwithstanding the efforts he had been making to keep him warm

The lesson to be derived from this little incident is obvious.

**Never Content.**

It was the remark of a Roman consul, or a Greek dramatist, (it's no matter which) that "contentment is the last and most difficult of human acquisitions." Give a man fame, and he wants wealth. Give him wealth, and he wants fame Give him both, and he wants repose. In the midst of employment he sighs for rest. In idleness and ease he sighs for the pleasures of solitude. In solitude he longs for a companion to help him to enjoy it.—And so it goes. Nothing less than the most opposite and contradictory situations can answer the demands of the human heart in its search for happiness—and then, were they possible, it would be discontented! The absurdity of many a man's, many a woman's desires, is finely illustrated in the following anecdote of a child:

"A little girl of six years of age, on a visit to the city, fresh from the woods and wilds, was one day asked by her aunt—'How she liked the country?' 'Oh, ma'am,' replied the girl, looking her questioner full in the face, 'oh, ma'am, I'd like the country very well if it was only in the city.'"

That's the way with all of us, is it not?

**A Dilemma.**

The following example of nicety of conscience is as good a jest as it is a model of truth. Dr. Adam Clarke, the great Bible commentator, on being admitted into full connexion, was asked, as usual, certain questions.—Among others always propounded before admission, is the following: "Are you in debt?" Through rather a whimsical incident, this question was likely to have puzzled and non-plused Mr. Clarke. Walking in the street that morning with another preacher, a poor man asked a half-penny. Mr. C. had none, but borrowed one from the preacher who was walking with him. That preacher happened to go out of town, and he could not see him to repay this small sum. When he stood up with the others, he knew not what to say when the question "Are you in debt?" should be proposed. He thought "If I say I am in debt, they will ask me how much? When I say I owe one half-penny, they will naturally suppose me to be a *fool*. If I say I am *not* in debt, this will be a *lie*; for I owe one half-penny, and am as truly under the obligation to pay as if the sum were twenty pounds, and while I owe that, I cannot consistently with eternal truth, say, *I am not in debt.*" He was now most completely within the horns of a dilemma, and which to take he knew not; and the question being put to him before he could make up his mind—"Mr. Clarke, are you in debt?"—he dissolved the difficulty in a moment, by answering:—"*Not one penny.*"

*A Family not Acquainted.*—The *Journal of Commerce* tells the following reply of a boy to his mother:—"The father was of the keep-your-children-at-a-distance class, and the boy wanting a new suit, very naturally asked the mother to intercede for him. 'Why don't you ask your father yourself, my son?' said the mother. 'Why, mother, I would ask him, only I don't feel well enough acquainted with him,' was the reply."

☞Why is a vain young lady like a confirmed drunkard? Because neither of them is satisfied with a moderate use of the glass.

☞Epitaph—on a lamb just killed: "*Peas* to his remains."

**The Nile.**

Of all the rivers which enter the Mediterranean, the Nile is beyond doubt the most wonderful. Where ly should we err in calling it the most wonderful in the world? The St. Lawrence, from the volume of water which it pours through inland seas and forests, and over cataracts and rapids unrivalled in grandeur, comes closest to it in the comparison.—But the latter river is wanting in those marvellous monuments of ancient empire which have hallowed the Nile to all succeeding ages, and which we are still disinterring and decyphering for those who come after us. Its waters, while reflecting those great monuments as they flow through Egypt, give exuberant fertility to a country which would else have been a portion of the adjoining desert. The line to which they reach in their annual flood, abruptly divides a sterile sand from the most profuse and vigorous vegetation; and Seneca in no wise exaggerates in saying that to the Nile Egypt owes not merely its fertility of soil, but soil itself. (*Nat. Quæst*, lib. iv.) Though somewhat beside our subject, we could willingly descant on various other peculiarities of this majestic river; such as its singular parallelism to the prolonged gulf of the Red Sea;—its flow of 1200 miles through Nubia and Egypt, without the addition of a single stream to its waters, which thereby actually decrease in volume as they descend to the sea;—the wonderful persistence and uniformity of that vast periodical flood, which, coming from unknown sources, has, for at least four thousand years, preserved the same times of rise and fall;—the equal steadiness of that old Etesian wind (the *Etesia flabra*) which meets and stems the descending waters—and, above all, the mysterious problem, still unsolved, as to the origin and true fountains of this great river. Recent research, approaching within four degrees of the equator, has made it almost certain that they are to be sought for near to, or even south of this line; but whether in mountains of perpetual snow, or in a high region of lakes and swamps, is a question still open to the enterprise of the traveler. That the discovery will be made within the next few years, we hold to be certain, seeing the zeal and new appliances directed towards it. The man who accomplishes the discovery will perpetuate his name to all future time, even though he do but confirm that statement of Ptolmey, to which modern discovery is every day lending fresh weight.—*Edinburgh Review.*

**Mud Volcanoes on the Colorado Desert.**

A correspondent of the San Diego *Herald*, writing from "Mud Volcanoes," on the Colorado Desert, in July last, says:

Here I am, in the centre of the Colorado Desert, and in the midst of the most diabolical hubbub and tumult that old mother Nature ever got up in a small way. It is, in short, a convention of volcanoes, spouting, sputtering, steaming, puffing and tearing. A hundred hillocks varying from four to ten feet in height, each one a miniature Chimborazo, send forth jets of steam and smoke, and now and again vomit volumes of mud and melted sulpher.—One sends up a column of bitter and scalding water some thirty feet in the air, falling in hot rain on every side, rendering an approach rather hazardous. He is President of the convention, or mayhap the orator of the occasion: he *spouts* well, any how. On each side of him a huge cauldron, 150 feet in diameter, and sunk about eight feet below the surface of the plain, boils and "flobs" with a thick paste of mud and water, like the witches'

"Hell broth, thick and slab."

I imagine Shakspeare had been here the day before he wrote Macbeth. Now and again these witch-kettles boil over, and the hot slime runs off in a sluggish stream in an easterly direction, following the slight inclination of the plain.—On every side the little mounds vie with each other in throwing mud and spouting hot water upon the unwary visitor. You approach a quiet and unpretending little mound; no steam or smoke or any fiery indication gives you warning of danger; you bend over it to peep into the miniature crater, when slap goes a hatful of hot mud into your face, and instantly twenty little volcanic devils pitch in, and while one washes you with slime, another plasters you with mud, and you retreat, beat out, like a poor candidate for office who does not belong to the party.

The space occupied by these mud-spouting politicians of the desert, is about 400 yards long by 250 in width, every 50 feet square containing one or more of them. Some seem to be forever in action; others intermittent, bursting out every few hours, and others again, perhaps, have slept for months. A hot, suffocating vapor renders breathing difficult, and the smell of sulphuretted dydrogen can be detected for several miles before you reach the spot. The water ejected is extremely bitter and sulphurous. Around the vent of the principal one of these *suffroni* are beautiful stalagmitic concretions, tipt with lead, and looking like a mass of corals. These masses are conical and tubular, and from each a little jet of steam issues with a whizzing noise. I obtained a specimen with much difficulty, in consequence of the hot shower falling like a magic circle around them. The ground frequently trembles, and rumbling, subterraneous noises tell of "fires down below."

*Whose Pardon?*—David Crockett happened to be present at an exhibition of animals, in the city of Washington, where a monkey seemed to attract his particular attention, and he abstractedly observed:

"If that fellow had on a pair of spectacles, he would look like Major Wright, of Ohio."

The Major happened to be just behind Davy and tapped him on the shoulder. Turning around, Davy very formally remarked:

"I'll be hanged, Major, if I know whose pardon to ask, yours or the monkey's."

☞A man up town has sold his piano in consequence of the hard times. He is now learning his daughters to perform on the wash-board. The music is not quite so pleasant, but much more to the purpose.

☞"Jack," said a man to a lad, just entering his teens, "your father is drowned." "Darn it," replied the young hopeful, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

***Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:***

In obedience to the command of the constitution, it has now become my duty "to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures" as I judge to be "necessary and expedient."

But first, and above all, our thanks are due to Almighty God for the numerous benefits which He has bestowed upon this people; and our united prayers ought to ascend to Him that He would continue to bless our great republic in time to come as He has blessed it in time past. Since the adjournment of the last Congress our constituents have enjoyed an unusual degree of health. The earth has yielded her fruits abundantly, and has bountifully rewarded the toil of the husbandman. Our great staples have commanded high prices, and, up till within a brief period, our manufacturing, mineral, and mechanical occupations have largely partaken of the general prosperity. We have possessed all the elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all their advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all the elements of national wealth, we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, whilst the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.

Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although deeply to be regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the government cannot fail deeply to sympathise, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

It is our duty to inquire what has produced such unfortunate results, and whether their recurrence can be prevented? In all former revulsions the blame might have been fairly attributed to a variety of co-operating causes, but not so upon the present occasion. It is apparent that our existing misfortunes have proceeded solely from our extravagant and vicious system of paper currency and bank credits, exciting the people to wild speculations and gambling in stocks. These revulsions must continue to recur at successive intervals so long as the amount of the paper currency and bank loans and discounts of the country shall be left to the discretion of fourteen hundred irresponsible banking institutions, which from the very law of their nature will consult the interest of their stockholders rather than the public welfare.

The framers of the constitution, when they gave to Congress the power to coin money and to regulate the value thereof," and prohibited the States from coining money, emitting bills of credit, or making anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, supposed they had protected the people against the evils of an excessive and irredeemable paper currency. They are not responsible for the existing anomaly that a government endowed with the sovereign attribute of coining money and regulating the value thereof should have no power to prevent others from driving this coin out of the country and filling up the channels of circulation with paper which does not represent gold and silver.

It is one of the highest and most responsible duties of government to insure to the people a sound circulating medium, the amount of which ought to be adapted with the utmost possible wisdom and skill to the wants of internal trade and foreign exchanges. If this be either greatly above or greatly below the proper standard, the marketable value of every man's property is increased or diminished in the same proportion, and injustice to individuals as well as incalculable evils to the community are the consequence.

Unfortunately, under the construction of the federal constitution, which has now prevailed too long to be changed, this important and delicate duty has been dissevered from the coining power and virtually transferred to more than fourteen hundred State banks, acting independently of each other, and regulating their paper issues almost exclusively by a regard to the present interest of their stockholders. Exercising the sovereign power of providing a paper currency, instead of coin, for the country, the first duty which these banks owe to the public is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at all times and under all circumstances. No bank ought ever to be chartered without such restrictions on its business as to secure this result. All other restrictions are comparatively vain. This is the only true touchstone, the only efficient regulator of a paper currency—the only one which can guard the public against over-issues and bank suspensions. As a collateral and eventual security it is doubtless wise, and in all cases ought to be required, that banks shall hold an amount of United States or State securities equal to their notes in circulation and pledged for their redemption. This, however, furnishes no adequate security against over-issues. On the contrary, it may be perverted to inflate the currency. Indeed, it is possible by this means to convert all the debts of the United States and State governments into bank notes, without reference to the specie required to redeem them. However valuable these securities may be in themselves, they cannot be converted into gold and silver at the moment of pressure, as our experience teaches, in sufficient time to prevent bank suspensions and the depreciation of bank notes. In England, which is to a considerable extent a paper-money country, though vastly behind our own in this respect, it was deemed advisable, anterior to the act of Parliament of 1844, which wisely separated the issue of notes from the banking department, for the Bank of England always to keep on hand gold and silver equal to one-third of its combined circulation and deposites. If this proportion was no more than sufficient to secure the convertibility of its notes, with the whole of Great Britain, and to some extent the continent of Europe, as a field for its circulation, rendering it almost impossible that a sudden and immediate run to a dangerous amount should be made upon it, the same proportion would certainly be insufficient under our banking system. Each of our fourteen hundred banks has but a limited circumference for its circulation, and in the course of a very few days the depositors and note-holders might demand from such a bank a sufficient amount in specie to compel it to suspend, even although it had coin in its vaults equal to one-third of its immediate liabilities. And yet I am not aware, with the exception of the banks of Louisiana, that any State bank throughout the Union has been required by its charter to keep this or any other proportion of gold and silver compared with the amount of its combined circulation and deposites. What has been the consequence? In a recent report made by the Treasury Department on the condition of the banks throughout the different States, according to returns dated nearest to January, 1857, the aggregate amount of actual specie in their vaults is $58,349,838, of their circulation $214,778,822, and of their deposites $230,351,352. Thus it appears that these banks in the aggregate have considerably less than one dollar in seven of gold and silver compared with their circulation and deposites. It was palpable, therefore, that the very first pressure must drive them to suspension, and deprive the people of a convertible currency with all its disastrous consequences. It is truly wonderful that they should have so long continued to preserve their credit, when a demand for the payment of one-seventh of their immediate liabilities would have driven them into insolvency. And this is the condition of the banks, notwithstanding that four hundred millions of gold from California have flowed in upon us within the last eight years, and the tide still continues to flow.—Indeed, such has been the extravagance of bank credits that the banks now hold a considerably less amount of specie either in proportion to their capital or to their circulation and deposites combined, than they did before the discovery of gold in California. Whilst in the year 1848 their specie in proportion to their capital was more than equal to one dollar for four and a half, in 1857 it does not amount to one dollar for every six dollars and thirty-three cents of their capital. In the year 1848 the specie was equal within a very small fraction to one dollar in five of their circulation and deposites; in 1857 it is not equal to one dollar in seven and a half of their circulation and deposites.

From this statement it is easy to account for our financial history for the last forty years. It has been a history of extravagant expansions in the business of the country, followed by ruinous contractions. At successive intervals the best and most enterprising men have been tempted to their ruin by excessive bank loans of mere credit, exciting them to extravagant importations of foreign goods, wild speculations, and ruinous and demoralizing stock gambling. When the crisis arrives, as arrive it must, the banks can extend no relief to the people. In a vain struggle to redeem their liabilities in specie they are compelled to contract their loans and their issues; and at last, in the hour of distress, when their assistance is most needed, they and their debtors together sink into insolvency.

It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign manufacturers, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the production of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.

Deplorable, however, as may be our present financial condition, we may yet indulge in bright hopes for the future. No other nation has ever existed which could have endured such violent expansions and contractions of paper credits without lasting injury; yet the buoyancy of youth, the energies of our population, and the spirit which never quails before difficulties, will enable us soon to recover from our present financial embarrassment, and may even occasion us speedily to forget the lesson which they have taught.

In the mean time it is the duty of the government to aid in alleviating the sufferings of the people occasioned by the suspension of the banks, and to provide against a recurrence of the same calamity. Unfortunately, in either aspect of the case, it can do but little. Thanks to the independent treasury, the government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver. Its disbursements in coin will pass into circulation, and materially assist in restoring a sound currency. From its high credit, should we be compelled to make a temporary loan, it can be effected on advantageous terms. This, however, shall, if possible be avoided; but, if not, then the amount shall be limited to the lowest practicable sum.

I have, therefore, determined that whilst no useful government works already in progress shall be suspended, new works, not already commenced, will be postponed, if this can be done without injury to the country. Those necessary for its defence shall proceed as though there had been no crisis in our monetary affairs.

But the federal government cannot do much to provide against a recurrence of existing evils. Even if insurmountable constitutional objections did not exist against the creation of a National Bank, this would furnish no adequate preventive security. The history of the last Bank of the United States abundantly proves the truth of the assertion. Such a bank could not, if it would, regulate the issues and credits of fourteen hundred State banks in such a manner as to prevent the ruinous expansions and contractions in our currency which afflicted the country throughout the existence of the late bank, or secure us against future suspensions. In 1825 an effort was made by the Bank of England to curtail the issues of the country banks under the most favorable circumstances. The paper currency had been expanded to a ruinous extent, and the Bank put forth all its power to contract it in order to reduce prices and restore the equilibrium of the foreign exchanges. It accordingly commenced a system of curtailment of its loans and issues, in the vain hope that the joint-stock and private banks of the kingdom would be compelled to follow its example. It found, however, that as it contracted they expanded, and at the end of the process, to employ the language of a very high official authority, "whatever reduction of the paper circulation was effected by the Bank of England (in 1825) was more than made up by the issues of the country banks."

But a Bank of the United States would not, if it could, restrain the issues and loans of the State banks, because its duty as a regulator of the currency must often be in direct conflict with the immediate interest of its stock-holders. If we expect one agent to restrain or control another, their interests must, at least in some degree, be antagonistic. But the directors of a Bank of the United States would feel the same interest and the same inclination with the directors of the State banks to expand the currency, to accommodate their favorites and friends with loans, and to declare large dividends. Such has been our experience in regard to the last bank.

After all, we must mainly rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the States for the prevention and redress of the evil. If they will afford us a real specie basis for our paper circulation by increasing the denomination of bank notes, first to twenty, and afterwards to fifty dollars; if they will require that the banks shall at all times keep on hand at least one dollar of gold and silver for every three dollars of their circulation and deposits; and if they will provide by a self-executing enactment, which nothing can arrest, that the moment they suspend they shall go into liquidation, I believe that such provisions, with a weekly publication by each bank of a statement of its condition, would go far to secure us against future suspensions of specie payments.

Congress, in my opinion, possess the power to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to all banking institutions throughout the United States, and I strongly recommend its exercise. This would make it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence, that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. The instinct of self-preservation would then compel it to perform its duties in such a manner as to escape the penalty and preserve its life.

The existence of banks and the circulation of bank paper are so identified with the habits of our people, that they cannot at this day be suddenly abolished without much immediate injury to the country. If we could confine them to their appropriate sphere, and prevent them from administering to the spirit of wild and reckless speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public.

But this I say, after long and much reflection: if experience shall prove it to be impossible to enjoy the facilities which well-regulated banks might afford, without at the same time suffering the calamities which the excesses of the banks have hitherto inflicted upon the country, it would then be far the lesser evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency and confine them to the functions of banks of deposite and discount.

Our relations with foreign governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition.

The diplomatic difficulties which existed between the government of the United States and that of Great Britain at the adjournment of the last Congress, have been happily terminated by the appointment of a British minister to this country, who has been cordially received.

Whilst it is greatly to the interest as I am convinced it is the sincere desire, of the governments and people of the two countries to be on terms of intimate friendship with each other, it has been our misfortune almost always to have had some irritating, if not dangerous, outstanding question with Great Britain.

Since the origin of the government we have been employed in negotiating treaties with that power, and afterwards in discussing their true intent and meaning. In this respect, the convention of April 19, 1850, commonly called the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, has been the most unfortunate of all: because the two governments place directly opposite and contradictory constructions upon its first and most important article. Whilst, in the United States, we believed that this treaty would place both powers upon an exact equality by the stipulation that neither will ever "occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion" over, any part of Central America, it is contended by the British government that the true construction of this language has left them in the rightful possession of all that portion of Central America which was in their occupancy at the date of the treaty: in fact that the treaty is a virtual recognition on the part of the United States of the right of Great Britain, either as owner or protector, to the whole extensive coast of Central America, sweeping round from the Rio Hondo to the port and harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the adjacent Bay Islands, except the comparatively small portion of this between the Sarstoon and Cape Honduras. According to their construction, the treaty does no more than simply prohibit them from extending their possessions in Central America beyond the present limits.—It is not too much to assert, that if in the United States the treaty had been considered susceptible of such a construction, it never would have been negotiated under the authority of the President, nor would it have received the approbation of the Senate. The universal conviction in the United States was, that when our government consented to violate its traditional and time honored policy, and to stipulate with a foreign government never to occupy or acquire territory in the Central American portion of our own continent, the consideration for this sacrifice was that Great Britain should, in this respect at least, be placed in the same position with ourselves.—Whilst we have no right to doubt the sincerity of the British government in their construction of the treaty, it is at the same time my deliberate conviction that this construction is in opposition both to its letter and its spirit.

Under the late administration negotiations were instituted between the two governments for the purpose, if possible, of removing these difficulties; and a treaty having this laudable object in view was signed at London on the 17th October, 1856, and was submitted by the President to the Senate on the following 10th of December. Whether this treaty, either in its original or amended form, would have accomplished the object intended without giving birth to new and embarrassing complications between the two governments, may perhaps be well questioned. Certain it is, however, it was rendered much less objectionable by the different amendments made to it by the Senate. The treaty, as amended, was ratified by me on the 12th March, 1857, and was transmitted to London for ratification by the British government. That government expressed its willingness to concur in all the amendments made by the Senate with the single exception of the clause relating to Ruatan and the other islands in the Bay of Honduras. The article in the original treaty, as submitted to the Senate, after reciting that these islands and their inhabitants "having been by a convention bearing date the 27th day of August, 1856, between her Britannic Majesty and the republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a free territory under the sovereignty of the said republic of Honduras," stipulated that "the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect in all future time the independence and rights of the said free territory as a part of the republic of Honduras."

Upon an examination of the convention between Great Britain and Honduras of the 27th of August, 1856, it was found that, whilst declaring the Bay Islands to be "a free territory under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras," it deprives that republic of rights without which its sovereignty over them could scarcely be said to exist. It divided them from the remainder of Honduras, and gave to their inhabitants a separate government of their own, with legislative, executive, and judicial officers, elected by themselves. It deprived the government of Honduras of the taxing power in every form, and exempted the people of the islands from the performance of military duty except for their own exclusive defence. It also prohibited that republic from erecting fortifications upon them for their protection—thus leaving them open to invasion from any quarter; and, finally, it provided "that slavery should not at any time hereafter be permitted to exist therein."

Had Honduras ratified this convention, she would have ratified the establishment of a State substantially independent within her own limits, and a State at all times subject to British influence and control. Moreover, had the United States ratified the treaty with Great Britain in its original form, we should have been bound "to recognise and respect in all future time" these stipulations to the prejudice of Honduras. Being in direct opposition to the spirit and meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty as understood in the United States, the Senate rejected the entire clause, and substituted in its stead a simple recognition of the sovereign right of Honduras to these islands in the following language: "The two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recognise and respect the islands of Ruatan, Bonaco, Utila, Barbarretta, Helena and Morat, situate in the Bay of Honduras, and off the coast of the republic of Honduras, as under the sovereignty and as part of the said republic of Honduras."

Great Britain rejected this amendment, assigning as the only reason, that the ratification of the convention of the 27th August, 1856, between her and Honduras, had not been "exchanged, owing to the hesitation of that government." Had this been done, it is stated that "her Majesty's government would have had but little difficulty in agreeing to the modification proposed by the Senate, which then would have had in effect the same signification as the original wording." Whether this would have been the effect; whether the mere circumstance of the exchange of the ratification of the British convention with Honduras prior in point of time to the ratification of our treaty with Great Britain would, "in effect," have had, "the same signification as the original wording," and thus have nullified the amendment of the Senate, may well be doubted. It is, perhaps, fortunate that the question has never arisen.

The British government, immediately after rejecting the treaty as amended, proposed to enter into a new treaty with the United States, similar in all respects to the treaty which they had just refused to ratify, if the United States would consent to add to the Senate's clear and unqualified recognition of the sovereignty of Honduras over the Bay Islands the following conditional stipulation: "Whenever and so soon as the republic of Honduras shall have concluded and ratified a treaty with Great Britain, by which Great Britain shall have ceded, and the republic of Honduras shall have accepted, the said islands, subject to the provisions and conditions contained in such treaty."

This proposition was, of course, rejected. After the Senate had refused to recognise the British convention with Honduras of the 27th Aug. 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions" which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties, to sanction them in advance.

The fact is that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with each other, have unfortunately concluded a treaty which they understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is to abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to commence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this have been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties.—The time spent in discussing the meaning of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the task would have been the more easily accomplished because the interest of the two countries in Central America is identical, being confined to securing safe transits over all the routes across the Isthmus.

Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American questions which is not practically inconsistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief period will determine.

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French government have in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding, much to be regretted that two nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other.

More than forty years ago, on the 3d of March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with France: and let us hope that this exception may not long exist.

Our relations with Russia remain, as they have ever been, on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessors, have never failed, when the occasion offered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.

With all other European governments, except that of Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. I regret to say that no progress whatever has been made, since the adjournment of Congress, towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government.—Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate Ferrolana on the high seas, off the coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American mail steamer El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone and temper of the Spanish government towards that of the United States are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked to be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new minister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be possible. In the mean time, whenever our minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish government, he is met with the objection that Congress have never made the appropriation recommended by President Polk in his annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the Spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his message of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with Spain of the 27th October, 1795, I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable consideration of Congress.

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at Constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Constantinople on the 13th June, 1857, and the treaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August, 1857. This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to American commerce. The Shah has manifested an earnest disposition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, and has expressed a strong wish that we should be represented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose.

Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that empire of the 3d July, 1844, with a view to the security and extension of our commerce. The 24th article of this treaty stipulated for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite; "in which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicably concerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years expired on the 3d July, 1856; but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the commissioner of the United States to effect these changes.—Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose by our commissioner, in conjunction with the ministers of England and France, but this was suspended by the occurrence of hostilities in the Canton river between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. These hostilities have necessarily interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property.—Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result.

Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer Minnesota. Special ministers to China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britain and France.

Whilst our minister has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations, those just concessions to commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received, I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent.

We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent, as well as of the empire of Brazil.

Our difficulties with New Grenada, which a short time since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific, over which a large portion of the commerce of the world is destined to pass. The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in preserving the freedom and security of all the communications across this isthmus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall not be interrupted either by invasions from our own country or by wars between the independent States of Central America. Under our treaty with New Grenada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guaranty the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, "as well as the rights of sovereignty and property which New Grenada has and possesses over the said Territory." This obligation is founded upon equivalents granted by the treaty to the government and people of the United States.

Under these circumstances, I recommend to Congress the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the isthmus in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.

With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard our steady material progress, or impair our character as a nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation of the law of nations.

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggression against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent writers on public law do not hesitate to denounce such hostile acts as robbery and murder.

Weak and feeble States, like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were set on foot within our own territories to make private war against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and usurp our goverment, we should call any power on earth to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities.

Ever since the administration of General Washington, acts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the crime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limits of the United States to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present neutrality act of April 20th, 1818, is but little more than a collection of pre existing laws. Under this act the President is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and the militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part in such lawless enterprises.

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nicaragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their best exertions in carrying into effect the provisions of the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. They have prevented peaceful emigration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars.

I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress, believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.

I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Congress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the correspondence herewith submitted.

It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river La Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the United States steamer Water Witch was sent thither for that purpose in 1853. This enterprise was successfully carried on until February, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paraguayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels of war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paraguay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, a vessel of war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguayan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established in business in Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires redress.

A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm but conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in the event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended.

It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the Territory of Kansas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Gov. Geary.

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legislature had passed a law providing for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in the main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted under its provisions.

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive organization existed in the Territory, whose avowed object it was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the so called Topeka constitution.—The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part in the election.

The act of the territorial legislature had omitted to provide for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquestionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens in support of the territorial laws, to express an opinion on the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery contained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th of May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Did Congress mean by this language that the delegates elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally to decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question by a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Governor Walker of the 28th March last, I merely said that when "a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

In expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully abstained. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the people of Kansas should furnish to Congress the evidence required by the organic act, whether for or against slavery; and in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In emerging from the condition of territorial dependence into that of a sovereign State, it was their duty, in my opinion, to make known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically ascertained.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessarily take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of a State or Territory are on one side of a question, whilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side. This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to leave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposition to a majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to induce him to disregard the will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other authentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kansas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass over all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly to the source of all legitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either maintaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the people, this could have no other effect than to continue and to exasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresistable will of the majority.

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Everywhere throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their honor, that they would cheerfully submit the question of slavery to the decision of the *bona fide* people of Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever. All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institutions. Had it then been insinuated from any quarter that it would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascertained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instantly rejected. Everywhere they remained true to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recognizing "the right of the people of all the Territories—including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The convention to frame a constitution for Kansas met on the first Monday of September last. They were called together by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose lawful existence had been recognised by Congress in different forms and by different enactments.

A large proportion of the citizens of Kansas did not think proper to register their names and to vote at the election for delegates; but an opportunity to do this having been fairly afforded, their refusal to avail themselves of their right could in no manner affect the legality of the convention.

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. But little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provisions of our recent State constitutions are so similar—and I may add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not essential. Under the earlier practice of the government, no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory preparatory to its admission into the Union as a State had been submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasions. I took it for granted that the convention of Kansas would act in accordance with this example, founded, as it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms.

In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been inserted, and the convention were not bound by its terms to submit any other portion of the instrument to an election except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." According to the plain construction of the sentence, the words "domestic institutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate reference to slavery. "Domestic institutions" are limited to the family. The relation between master and slave and a few others are "domestic institutions," and are entirely distinct from institutions of a political character.—Besides there was no question then before Congress nor indeed has there since, been any serious question before the people of Kansas or the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery.

The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of slavery to the people, though at the last forty three of the fifty delegates present affixed their signatures to the constitution.

A large majority of the convention were in favor of establishing slavery in Kansas. They accordingly inserted an article in the constitution for this purpose similar in form to those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question has been fairly and explicitly referred to the people, whether they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." It declares that before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the territory above the age of 21 are entitled to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed "constitution with slavery," and "constitution with no slavery." If there be a majority in favor of the constitution with slavery, then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form. If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," then the article providing for slavery shall be "stricken from the constitution by the president of this convention;" and it is expressly declared that "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in the territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the State into the Union.

At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of expressing his opinion by his vote whether Kansas shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, and thus this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and, if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.

Whether Kansas shall be a free or slave State must eventually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be directed to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quiet of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in the territory are reserved. The number of these is very small; but if it were greater the provision would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the territory under the constitution of the United States and are now the property of their masters. This point has at length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal of the country—and this upon the plain principle that when a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at their joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common Constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished slavery.

A territorial government was established for Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th Sept., 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States were thereby extended over it "so far as the same or any provision thereof may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs, a secretary, three judges of the supreme court, a marshal, and a district attorney. Subsequent acts provided for the appointment of the officers necessary to extend our land and our Indian system over the Territory. Brigham Young was appointed the first governor on the 20th of September, 1850, and has held the office ever since. Whilst Governor Young has been both Governor and superintendent of Indian Affairs throughout this period, he has been at the same time the head of the church called the Latter-Day Saints, and professes to govern its members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, therefore absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively, belong to this church, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is Governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if these were direct revelations from Heaven. If, therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leave but little doubt that such is his determination. Without entering upon a minute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the single exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and there no longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was bound to restore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its limits. In order to effect this purpose, appointed a new Governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to aid as a *posse comitatus*, in case of need, in the execution of the laws.

With the religious opinions of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in themselves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone when in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States become the legitimate subjects for the jurisdiction of the civil magistrate. My instructions to Gov. Cumming have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these principles. At their date a hope was indulged that no necessity might exist for employing the military in restoring and maintaining the authority of the law; but this hope has now vanished. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his determination to maintain his power by force, and has already committed acts of hostility against the United States. Unless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an officer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the strongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a *posse comitatus* when called on by the civil authority to aid in the execution of the laws.

There is reason to believe that Governor Young has long contemplated this result. He knows that the continuance of his despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an enlightened public opinion there would soon prostrate institutions at war with the laws both of God and man. He has therefore for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting

and fabricating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the Mormons for military service.—As superintendent of Indian affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others have remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a store of provisions for three years, which, in case of necessity, as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of the government."

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no wise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may be inspired by such phrensied fanaticism as exists among the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to render it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imposing force as to convince these deluded people that resistance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. We can in this manner best convince them that we are their friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this object it will be necessary, according to the estimate of the War Department, to raise four additional regiments; and this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At this present moment of depression of the revenues of the country I am sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintaining the sovereignty of the constitution and laws over the Territory of Utah.

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territorial government over Arizona, incorporating with it such portions of New Mexico as they may deem expedient. I need scarcely adduce arguments in support of this recommendation. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and are these now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already considerable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the proposed territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails of the United States to California are now carried over it throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be the nearest and believed to be the best to the Pacific.

Long experience has deeply convinced me that a strict construction of the powers granted to Congress is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide any public conduct, I consider it clear that under the war making power Congress may appropriate money for the construction of a military road through the territories of the U. S when it is absolutely necessary for the defense of any of the States against foreign invasion. The constitution has conferred upon Congress power "to declare war." "to raise and support armies," "to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth the militia to "repel invasions." These high sovereign powers necessarily involve important and responsible public duties, and among them there is none so sacred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil from the invasion of a foreign enemy. The constitution has, therefore, left nothing on this point to construction, but expressly requires that the United States shall protect each of them [the States] against invasion.

Now, if a military road over our own territories be indispensably necessary to enable us to meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessary consequence not only that we possess the power, but it is our imperative duty to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a government with the unlimited power to make and conduct war, and at the same time deny to it the only means of reaching and defeating the enemy at the frontier.—Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot "protect" California and our Pacific possessions "against invasion."—We cannot by any other means transport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic States in sufficient time successfully to defend those remote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the isthmus of Central America are at best but a very uncertain and unreliable mode of communication. But even if this were not the case, they would at once be closed against us in the event of war with a naval power so much stronger than our own as to enable it to blockade the ports at either end of these routes.—After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a military road through our own territories; and ever since the origin of the government Congress has been in the practice of appropriating money from the public treasury for the construction of such roads.

The difficulties and the expense of constructing a military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific States have been greatly exaggerated. The distance on the Arizona route near the 23d parallel of north latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on the Rio Grande and and the eastern boundry of California on the Colorado, from the best explorations now within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred and seventy miles, and the face of the country is in the main favorable. For obvious reasons the government ought not to undertake the work itself by means of its own agent. This ought to be committed to other agencies, which Congress might assist either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon such terms and conditions as they may deem most beneficial for the country.—Provision might thus be made not only for the safe, rapid and economical transportation of troops and munitions of war, but also of the public mails. The commercial interests of the whole country, both east and west, would be greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it would be a powerful additional bond of union. And although advantages of this kind, whether postal, commercial or political, cannot confer constitutional power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, is clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific railroad, without finally committing myself to any particular route.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public finances and of the respective branches of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was $68,631,513,67, which amount, with the balance of $19,901,325 45 remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year, of $88,532,839 12.

The public expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, amounted to $70,822,724 85, of which $5,943,896 91 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1857, $17,710,114 27.

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing 1st July, 1857, were $20,929, 819 81, and the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters to the 30th June, 1858, are $36,750,000, making with the balance before stated an aggregate of $75,389,934 08 for the service of the present fiscal year.

The actual expenditures during the first quarter of the present fiscal year were $23,714,528 37, of which $3,895,232 39 were applied to the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium. The probable expenditures of the remaining three-quarters, to 30th of June, 1858, are $51,248,530 04, including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of $74,963,058 41, leaving an estimated balance in the treasury at the close of the present fiscal year of $425,875 67.

The amount of the public debt at the commencement of the present fiscal year was $29,060,386 90.

The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was $3,895,232 39—leaving a balance unredeemed at this time of $25,165,154 51.

The amount of estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the present fiscal year will, in all probability, be increased from the causes set forth in the report of the Secretary. His suggestion, therefore, that authority should be given to supply any temporary deficiency by the issue of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a period of time and under circumstances so unfavorable to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at least for the present, to undertake its revision.

I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, of the Interior, and of the Postmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions which I commend to the favorable consideration of Congress.

I have already recommended the raising of four additional regiments, and the report of the Secretary of War presents strong reasons proving this increase of the army, under existing circumstances, to be indispensable.

I would call the special attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of light draught. For some years the government has been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers from individuals to supply its pressing wants. At the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy which can enter any of the harbors south of Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and domestic commerce annually pass in and out of these harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and most vulnerable points are thus left exposed.

This class of vessels of light draught, great speed, and heavy guns would be formidable in coast defence. The cost of their construction will not be great, and they will require but a comparatively small expenditure to keep them in commission. In time of peace they will prove as effective as much larger vessels, and often more useful. One of them should be at every station where we maintain a squadron, and three or four should be constantly employed on our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and efficiency combine to recommend them as almost indispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of incalculable advantage to the naval service, and the whole cost of their construction would not exceed $230,000 each.

[We are compelled, for want of room in this issue, to defer those portions of the Message which relate to the Public Lands and the Indians.—Editor.]

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General that the Post-office Department still continues to depend on the treasury, as it has been compelled to do for several years past, for an important portion of the means of sustaining and extending its operations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of postoffices and the length of post roads, commencing with the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 postoffices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146, and in 1857 they number 26,586.—In this year 1,725 postoffices have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices are appointed by the President.

The length of post roads in 1827 was 105,336 miles; in 1837, 141,242 miles; in 1847, 153,818 miles, and in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post roads, including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails are transported.

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1857, as adjusted by the Auditor, amounted to $11,507,670. To defray these expenditures there was to the credit of the department on the 1st of July, 1856, the sum of $789,590; the gross revenue of the year, including the annual allowances for transportation of the free mail matter, produced $8,053,951; and the remainder was supplied by the appropriation from the treasury of $2,250,000, granted by the act of Congress approved August 18th, 1856, and by the apropriation of $666,883 made by the act of March 3d, 1857, leaving $252,763 to be carried to the credit of the department in the accounts of the current year. I commend to your consideration the report of the department in relation to the establishment of the overland mail route from the Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The route was selected with my full concurrence, as the one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the important objects contemplated by Congress.

The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the government and the people to return to the practice of a wise and judicious economy both in public and private expenditures.

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of prodigality and extravagance in our legislation. It has induced Congress to make large appropriations to objects for which they never would have provided had it been necessary to raise the amount of revenue required to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We are now compelled to pause in our career, and to scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance; and in performing this duty I pledge my co-operation to the extent of my constitutional competency.

It ought to be observed at the same time that true public economy does not consist in withholding the means necessary to accomplish important national objects intrusted to us by the constitution, and especially such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character, unless in cases where justice to individuals may demand a different course. In all cases care ought to be taken that the money granted by Congress shall be faithfully and economically applied.

I cannot conclude without commending to your favorable consideration the interests of the people of this District. Without a representative on the floor of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from my long acquaintance with them, they are eminently entitled.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Washington, Dec. 8, 1857.

*Staging it to the Pacific.*—The overland mail line now in operation from San Antonio, Texas, to San Diego, California, carries passengers through.—On the sixth trip westward, four were thus conveyed to San Diego. The way mails are much increased. The entire road is now stocked with four hundred animals, twenty-five coaches, and seventy-five men, (messengers and guards.) With this outfit they can accommodate six passengers. Further arrangements are being completed to accommodate passengers through to New Orleans by this route. The fare from San Diego to New Orleans is $206, which sum includes meals on the route. The eighth mail from San Diego was to have been dispatched on the 23d of October, with a full complement of passengers. The schedule time for the trip of this line is thirty days

*A Pleasant Thanksgiving Circle.*—A friend from South Danvers informs us that he has had the pleasure of gathering around his table for 39 years in succession a family unbroken by death or any other cause. For thirty-nine thanksgiving days no member of his family has been absent nor has one note of discord destroyed the harmony of the happy circle. We do not believe that another such instance can be recorded in New England. Verily our friend had cause for exceeding thankfulness on the occasion of his late celebration of the time-honored Puritan festival. The family consists of father, mother, two daughters and their husbands, two sons and their wives, and seven grand-children.—*Boston Herald.*

*A Grandmother at Twenty-nine Years of Age.*—A woman who was recently brought before the magistrates at Wigan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords a striking instance of recklessly early marriages. She is the wife of P. Casey, a tailor. They reside in Douglas Terrace, Wigan. He is forty years of age, and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years, and she was a mother at the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the eldest girl, who was fifteen years old a few days since, is the mother of two children, the elder of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Casey is, therefore, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.—*Liverpool Paper.*

*Sudden Death and Alleged Murder.*—CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—On Monday afternoon Frank S. McClure went into the store of Messrs. Beattie & Anderson for the purpose of talking upon business matters with Mr. Beattie. About an hour afterwards Mr. McClure was seen to fall from the front step of the store, and when picked up it was found that his skull had been fractured. He died from the effects last night.—Mr. Beattie, before the coroner's jury, testified that, after parting with Mr. McClure in the store, he returned to the counting-room, and then heard a noise at the door. On going thither he found Mr. McClure lying on the sidewalk, and he supposed that in passing out the door the deceased had caught his foot in something which threw him out upon the sidewalk, causing the injuries that resulted fatally. Mr. Beattie was arrested last evening on the affidavit of Samuel Mitchell, accusing him of the murder of McClure by striking him on the head with an iron bar. Beattie was held to bail in $4,000. The parties were well known and highly respectable.

☞The statement that Brigham Young has formally declared the independence of Utah, is a striking commentary upon his designs. The statement is that Brigham Young had declared in the temple that henceforth Utah was a separate and independent territory, and owed no obedience or allegiance to any form of laws but those of their own enactment, and called upon the people to stand together and support him in maintaining the cause of God and the Church.

☞A Vicksburg correspondent assures us in a private letter, that the following resolutions were passed by the board of council in Canton Mississippi:

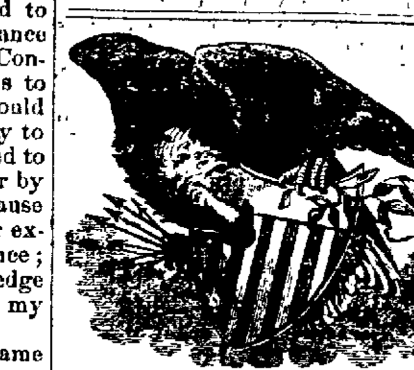
1. Resolved by this council that we build a new jail.

2. Resolved that the new jail be built out of the materials of the old jail.

3. Resolved that the old jail be used until the new jail is finished

☞An Irishman once bought an alarm clock, and gave as his reason for so doing, that he was in the habit of lying in bed so long in the morning, and when he wanted to wake himself up, he had nothing to do but pull the string.


# The Compiler.



H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Thursday Afternoon, Dec. 10, 1857.


### The Message.

The Annual Message of President BUCHANAN was read in both Houses of Congress on Tuesday last, and large numbers of copies were ordered to be printed. The document was received in this place last evening, and appears in our columns to-day. By giving it to our readers thus early, we of course anticipate our usual publication day.

The President's positions are defined with great calmness, clearness and power, exhibiting the experience and foresight of the statesman, and the fidelity and singleness of purpose of the patriot. The manner in which the Kansas question is handled is as thorough as could be desired, and will carry great weight with it. Should Congress and the people of that territory act favorably upon the President's suggestions, the Slavery agitation would doubtless soon cease, and quiet ensue—"a consummation most devoutly to be wished."

Read the Message entire, and calmly digest it.

### Congress.

The 35th Congress of the United States convened at Washington on Monday last—quorums being present in both Houses.

The Clerk of the Senate called that body to order, when he read a letter from the Vice President, stating that he could not be present at the opening of the session. Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was chosen President *pro tem.*

The usual resolution was adopted to inform the House and the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate.

A message was received from the President of the United States, upon which the Senate went into executive session. It was the nomination of Mr. George W Bowman, of Bedford, Pa., as superintendent of public printing, which was confirmed. Good!

The House was called to order by Mr. Cullum, the Clerk of the last House.

Two hundred and twenty-one members answered to their names, and the fact that a quorum was present being thus ascertained, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, *viva voce.* Mr. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, was nominated by Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, and Mr. Galusha M. Grow, of Pennsylvania, by Mr. Banks; Mr. Henry Winter Davis was nominated by Mr. E. Joy Morris, but withdrew his name before the ballot was taken. The result of the vote was—Orr 128; Grow 84; Felix R Zollicoffer 3; Lewis D. Campbell 3; Valentine B. Horton 1; H. Winter Davis 2; Francis P. Blair, Jr. 1; Wm B. Recaud 2; Humphrey Marshall 1.

Mr. Allen, of Illinois, was elected Clerk of the House, receiving the same number of votes Mr. Orr received for Speaker. Mr. Glossbrenner was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Hackney Door-Keeper. Mr. Cluskey was declared Postmaster by resolution.

The successful gentlemen had been previously nominated in the Democratic caucus—Mr. Glossbrenner unanimously.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, gave notice in the House of his intention to introduce a bill for the entire suppression of all bank notes as currency, or of bank notes of a less denomination than a hundred dollars as a circulating medium in the District of Columbia.

The Know Nothings and Black Republicans squandered about $300,000 of the nation's money in a ridiculous wrangle for a Speaker, at the commencement of the last Congress. In beautiful contrast with this may be cited the immediate election of a Speaker on Monday last, by a Democratic Congress.

### As We Predicted.

The Governor has appointed David Wilmot, late Black Republican candidate for Governor, President Judge of the 13th Judicial District, which position Mr. Wilmot resigned in August last, and to which Gov. Pollock appointed the Hon. Darius Bullock. Mr. Wilmot's commission will bear date the 7th of December, and extends for one year. In the meantime an election will be held.

### More Gold.

Within a few days the *Fulton* has arrived from England, bringing $200,000; the *Daniel Webster* has arrived at New Orleans from Havana, with $590,000; and the *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, has arrived at Havana with $2,000,000, independent of what was in the hands of passengers.

*The First Flash from the Capitol.*—CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, December 5, P. M.—The Morse telegraphic wires have been brought to the Capitol building, and dispatches can now be sent immediately from the halls of Congress to distant points.—This is the first message sent from the Capitol direct.

*Railroad Strikes.*—ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Dec. 5th.—The mechanics and workingmen of the Central Ohio Railroad at this city, have struck on account of the non-payment of two months wages, and to-day they stopped all the freight trains and put the locomotives in the engine houses. No personal violence was attempted.

☞The answer to Enigma in last week's *Compiler* is—"What have you done—behold the Heavens do ope."

☞Punch says that the reason why editors are so apt to have their manners spoiled, is because they receive from one correspondent and another such a vast amount of evil communications.

### FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

......The Young Men's Christian Association will meet in the Lecture-Room of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening, Dec. 19th, at 6½ o'clock.

......Counterfeit quarter eagles are in circulation in Norfolk. They are well executed.

......The Richmond Enquirer advocates an increase of our army and navy.

......Specie is now so plentiful in general circulation in Boston that, brokers have no purchasers. One person has deposited in the bank $25 per day in silver for several weeks past.

......Col. Jacob G. Davies and Col. J. Maybury Turner, leading citizens of Baltimore, died on Monday last.

......Two months ago the stock of the Pennsylvania Bank sold at $113. It is now selling in Philadelphia at $10.

......Seven newspapers in Minnesota have suspended publication on account of the tightness of the times.

......Ex-President Pierce and lady have gone to Madeira for the health of the latter.

......Tennyson, the poet, is said to be a hopeless victim to the use of opium.

......Bad Advice—The newspapers of the principal eastern cities are urging upon the poor, and those out of employment, to leave the city for the country.

......Our friend, STAHLE, of the Gettysburg COMPILER, has improved the appearance of that excellent paper by a new and very neat heading. The HEAD and HEART of the editor are all right. The COMPILER is one of the best country papers in the State.—[Fulton Democrat.

......Gov. Cumming is determined to enter Salt Lake City, if possible.

......The bogus Topeka Constitution [Black Republican] was not to be referred to the people of Kansas in any particular!

......One hundred thousand bushels of wheat arrived at Oswego, N. Y., on Monday last.

......Gen. Tom Thumb, now in France, is said to be very dangerously ill.

......The New York Times, an opposition paper says the Kansas Constitution is, in its leading features, "merely a transcript of the constitutions of other States, and especially of New York."

......A Printer, setting up the line which is so often placed under a wedding notice—"It is not right that man should live alone," carelessly left the v out of the word live, which made the bride blush.

......If the newspapers are to be believed, John Stuart's apple trees, somewhere in Georgia, are now laden with their third crop of fruit this season.

......Miss Lucena Wyman, 85 years of age, was burnt to death by her clothes taking fire in the Marlboro, Mass., poor house. Many years ago her mother perished in the same way in the same room.

......John Kerr, recently convicted of murder in the second degree, at Washington, Pa., is an infirm old man, 81 years of age. The jury who convicted him, and a large number of citizens, have petitioned for his pardon. He was sentenced to six years imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

......Said to be printers—both U. S. Senators from this State, the Governor, Canal Commissioners and Supreme Judges elect, P T. Barnum and Brigham Young. What is the craft coming to?

......It was a maxim of Gen. Jackson's, "Take time to deliberate but when the hour for action arrives stop thinking and go in."

......The Arabs have a proverb on what is called the "lucky man" They say, "Fling him in the Nile and he will come up with a fish in his mouth."

......Diogenes being asked of what beast the bite was most dangerous, answered, "Of wild beasts, that of a slanderer; of tame, that of a flatterer."

☞Stephen Hall, a queer but weak genius, had made frequent gracious promises to his troubled friends that he would put himself out of their way.—One stinging cold night he vowed he would go out and freeze himself to death. About eleven o'clock he returned shivering and slapping his fingers. "Why don't you freeze?" asked a loving relative. "Golly!" said the pseudo-suicide, "when I freeze I mean to take a warmer night than this for it!"


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

OXYGENATED BITTERS—Read the following letter from Caleb Parker, Esq., of Concord, N. H., a man honored by all who knew him.

GENTLEMEN—With no disposition to make my name conspicuous I take the opportunity to state to the afflicted the benefit I have derived from the use of DR GREEN'S OXYGENATED BITTERS, and to recommend them to others. For two years I have been troubled with indigestion and its attendant evils, such as flatulency, constipation, severe attacks of diarrhea accompanied with water brash at the stomach, which reduced me in flesh, strength, and spirits, so low that I was nearly unfitted for business. I applied to several physicians from whom I obtained only temporary relief, I concluded, with the advice of friends, but without the least faith in their efficacy, to try the OXYGENATED BITTERS from the use of which I found immediate relief, having no return of waterbrash after taking the first portion. My weight has increased some thirty-five pounds, and my health is perfect. I can truly say that I consider the OXYGENATED BITTERS the best tonic extant. I have recommended them to several, who have invariably found great benefit from their use. Yours respectfully

CALEB PARKER.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. Dec. 14. 2w

☞We wish to say to every person who reads this that there is an article known as Dr Sanford's Invigorator or Liver Remedy, which can be relied on as certain to cure liver complaint in any of its forms such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia and numerous other complaints, described in another column, besides which it is one of the greatest preparations or cures for consumption, taken in early stages, that is now known.

We take it for granted, as experiment has proven, that diseases of the lungs are not generally the first cause of consumption, but a debilitated system, caused by the improper action of the liver, reduces the power of the lungs to resist or throw off diseases caused by cold and irritation, leaving the lungs at the mercy of one disease, because the liver has incapacitated them from performing their proper action of throwing off diseased matter caused by cold, thus to prevent consumption, cure the liver and keep the system strong enough to throw off slight diseases of the lungs.

There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr. Sandfords Invigorator, for it has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. Nov. 16. 4w

HAIR RESTORATOR.—Prof. Wood advertises in our columns his valuable medicine for restoring the hair, and for the prevention of baldness, &c. This remedy has been used quite extensively, and with great success. Hundreds, nay, thousands have used it, and are willing to testify to its efficacy. Read the advertisement—go at once and procure a bottle, and prove its virtue. Our good old bachelor friends should embrace this opportunity to cover their pates with a coat of rich, luxuriant hair.—[Indianapolis Locomotive.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Nov. 30. 2w.



JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK } Cheap at this Office. { JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK


## Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

*Baltimore—Friday last.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per barrel, | $4 94 | @ | 5 00 |
| Wheat, per bushel, | 1 00 | @ | 1 23 |
| Rye, " | 68 | @ | 75 |
| Corn, " | 45 | @ | 52 |
| Oats, " | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Clover-seed, " | 5 75 | @ | 6 00 |
| Timothy-seed, " | 2 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| Beef Cattle, per hund., | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| Hogs, " | 5 87 | @ | 6 50 |
| Hay, per ton, | 12 00 | @ | 18 00 |
| Whiskey, per gallon, | 22 | @ | 24 |
| Guano, Peruvian, per ton, | | | 65 00 |

*Hanover—Thursday last.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl., from wagons, | | | $4 75 |
| Do. " from stores, | | | 5 00 |
| Wheat, per bushel, | 100 | @ | 1 10 |
| Rye, " | | | 68 |
| Corn, " | | | 50 |
| Oats, " | | | 30 |
| Cloverseed, " | | | 4 50 |
| Timothy, " | | | 2 50 |
| Plaster, per ton, | | | 6 50 |

*York—Friday last.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, per bbl., from wagons, | | | $5 00 |
| Do., " from stores, | | | 6 00 |
| Wheat, per bushel, | 1 05 | @ | 1 15 |
| Rye, " | | | 65 |
| Corn, " | | | 55 |
| Oats, " | | | 30 |
| Cloverseed, " | | | 5 00 |
| Timothy, " | | | 2 90 |
| Plaster, per ton, | | | 6 50 |

### Topeka Constitution.

It seems the Topeka Constitution is in some respects worse than anything which can be found in that of Lecompton. The latter can be amended at any time previous to 1864, according to the schedule, but that of Topeka has the following clause positively forbidding any change before the year 1865:

"*No convention* for the formation of a new constitution shall be called, and no amendment to the constitution shall be by the General Assembly made, before the year 1865, *nor more than once in five years thereafter.*"

*Grave Charges*—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Argus* gives some unpleasant rumors respecting certain reputed transactions, between certain Black Republican officials in Ohio, and the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, during the Presidential campaign of 1856. They are of the following character: That Republican leaders applied to the officers of the Ohio Life Insurance Company for a loan of a half million of dollars, to be used in carrying the October election in Pennsylvania—feeling confident, could they succeed in that, that the election of Colonel Fremont to the Presidency was a certain and sure thing; and they offered to guarantee the company the payment of the loan with a bonus in the way of interest. The officers of the Company declined to loan the money on those terms, but consented to do so if the gentlemen from Ohio would hypothecate Ohio State bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars. It is now alleged that the bonds of the State to that amount were so hypothecated, and that they are now among the assets of the defunct Ohio Life and Trust Company, and that this money—five hundred thousand dollars—was spent to carry Pennsylvania at the October election. Think of that.

☞Dr. Durbin, the Methodist orator, once attempted to preach from the text, "Remember Lot's wife," and made a failure. Afterwards remarking to Dr. Bond that he did not know the reason of his failure, the venerable Doctor, replied that "he had better let other people's wives alone!"

☞If rich, it is easy to conceal our wealth; but if poor it is not quite so easy to conceal our poverty. We shall find it less difficult to hide a thousand guineas than one hole in our coat.

*Use the Oxygenated Bitters*, and you will have no cause to complain of lassitude, debility, or any of those complaints inseparable from our Spring weather. They are regularly prescribed by some of our most eminent physicians, in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

## The Altar.

"Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow; We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JOHN KEMPER, of Liberty township, to Miss ANN ELIZA ROSE, of Freedom township.

On the 10th inst., by the same, Mr. JOHN H. DUBBS, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss MARY M. WISLER, of Cumberland township.

On Wednesday week, by the Rev. George P. Van Wyck, Mr. WILLIAM E. KREBS, of Centreville Cumberland county, to Miss CAROLINE J., daughter of Mr. William Bailey, of Butler township, Adams county.

## The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found; Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED,

On the 8th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH CLAPSADDLE, of Mountjoy township, aged 63 years and 4 days.

On the 29th ult., Mr. EDWARD STEVENS, of Huntington township, aged 36 years 11 months and 10 days.

On the 5th of October, at Princeton, Illinois, of typhoid fever, Mr. WILLIAM PATTERSON, son of James and Eleanor Patterson, formerly of Latimore township, in this county, aged about 34 years.

On the 28th ult., WESLEY EDGAR, grandson of Joseph Wierman, Esq., of Huntington township, aged 3 years and 4 days. Christ says—"Suffer little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

On the 22d ult., MARY LOUISA, daughter of Mr. Levi Caskey, of Cumberland township, aged 2 months and 9 days.


☞Fresh arrival of Goods at Gillespie & Thomas's—cheaper than the cheapest.


### Caution.

ALL persons are hereby warned and notified not to trust my wife, DELILA BITTINGER, on my account. A separation having taken place between us, I will pay no debts of her contracting. JESSE W. BITTINGER.

Franklin tp., Dec. 10, 1857.*

## Jury List for January.

GRAND JURY

Reading—Wm. S Hildebrand, Joseph J, Kuhn, Moses M. Neely
Germany—Wm Dutters, David Gulden,
Tyrone—Peter Beigle, Charles Yeatts, Baltzer Snyder.
Franklin—Jacob Hartman, John Beaty,
Menallen—Thomas H Wright
Hamiltonban—James H Marshall, John Herbst.
Cumberland—Isaac Plouts, Leonard Bricker, Abraham Spangler
Huntington—John Starry, Jacob Wierman
Straban—Samuel Deardorff, George B. Munfort.
Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, John Hoke.
Berwick bor.—Samuel Wolf.
Butler—Cornelius Hanes.

GENERAL JURY.

Gettysburg—Robert Smith
Oxford—Jacob Hamm, Edward Colgan
Freedom—Joseph Hoffman
Cumberland—Jacob Hankey, John F Currens, John Group
Straban—James L Neely, Henry Witmor, George Ehrehart, John Thomas
Tyrone—Marks Beam.
Butler—Daniel March, Jeremiah Roth, John Lawver.
Menallen—George Bender, Jacob B. Meals, John Eppleman,
Huntington—Thomas N. Dicks, Daniel Menges, Jacob Meals, Richard Trimmer
Reading—John L. Taughinbaugh.
Liberty—Wm Grayson
Berwick bor.—Sebastian Hafer.
Mountpleasant—Jesse Wolford.
Conowago—David Walkert
Hamilton—John Louch, Barnhard Hilldebrand, Joseph Shireman.
Mountjoy—Daniel Sheely
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn, Jacob Sheely, James Russell.
Germany—Wm Hall
Latimore—Henry B Smith.


MILLINERY.—MISS LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few doors below Mr. George Little's store. Work done cheaper than elsewhere in town. Please call and see. [apr. 21, '56.

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags, Velices, &c., of best quality, and low rates, at SAMSON'S.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

## Splendid Gifts

AT 439, CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—The Original Gift Book Store.—G. G. Evans would inform his friends and the public, that he has removed his Star Gift Book Store and Publishing House, to the splendid store in Brown's Iron Building, 439 Chesnut Street, two doors below Fifth, where the purchaser of each book will receive one of the following gifts, valued at from 25 cents to $100, consisting of Gold Watches, Jewelry, &c.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 550 Patent English Lever Gold Watches, | $100 00 | WORTH each. |
| 550 Patent Anchor do. | 50 00 | do |
| 400 Ladies' Gold Watches, 18k. c. | 35 00 | do |
| 600 Silver Lever Watches, warr. | 15 00 | do |
| 500 Parlor Timepieces, | 10 00 | do |
| 500 Cameo Sets, Ear Drops & Pins, | 10 00 | do |
| 500 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, $5 to | 12 00 | do |
| 500 Gent's Vest Chains, | 10 00 | do |
| 1,000 Gold Lockets, (large size double case,) | 3 00 | do |
| 2,000 Gold Lockets, (small size,) | 3 00 | do |
| 1,000 Gold Pencil Cases, with Gold Pens, | 5 00 | do |
| 1,000 Extra Gold Pens, with cases and holders, | 10 50 | do |
| 2,500 Gold Pencils, (Ladies') | 2 50 | do |
| 2,500 Gold Pens, with Silv. Pencils, | 2 50 | do |
| 2,500 Ladies' Gold Pens, with cases, | 1 50 | do |
| 6,500 Gold Rings, (Ladies',) | 1 00 | do |
| 2,000 Gent's Gold Rings, | 2 75 | do |
| 2,500 Ladies' Gold Breastpins, | 2 50 | do |
| 3,500 Misses' Gold Breastpins, | 1 50 | do |
| 3,000 Pocket Knives, | 75 | do |
| 2,000 Sets Gent's Gold Bo'm Studs, | 3 00 | do |
| 2,000 do. do Sleeve Buttons, | 3 00 | do |
| 2,000 Pairs Ladies' Ear Drops, | 2 50 | do |
| 8,000 Ladies' Pearl Card Cases, | 5 00 | do |
| 1,500 Ladies' Cameo, Jet or Mosaic Pins, | 5 00 | do |
| 2,500 Ladies' Cameo Shawl and Ribbon Pins, | 3 50 | do |
| 5,000 Fetridge's Balm of a Thousand Flowers, | 50 | do |

EVANS' new Catalogue contains all the most popular books of the day, and the newest publications, all of which will be sold as low as can be obtained at other stores. A complete catalogue of books sent free, by application through the mail, by addressing G. G. EVANS, 439 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

Agents wanted in every town in the United States. Those desiring so to act can obtain full particulars by addressing as above.

N. B.—In consequence of the money crisis, and numerous failures, the subscriber has been enabled to purchase from assignees an immense stock of books, embracing every department of literature, at prices which will enable him to give $500 worth of the above gifts on every $1000 worth of books sold.

An extra book, with a gift, will be sent to one address, by Express.

☞SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Nov. 9, 1857. $5

## Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent., for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys, ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes, paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption, is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,

*Office*, 1131 *Filbert St.*, (*old No.* 109,) below 12th, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

July 20, 1857. 1y

## Rev. C. S. Burnett,

WHILE laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility*, and all impurities of the *Blood*; also, an easy and effectual mode of Inhaling the *Remedy*. Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address

REV. C. S. BURNETT,
831 *Broadway, N. Y. City.*

August 3, 1857. 6m

CONFECTIONS.—A fine assortment just received, among which are Mint, Lemon, Hoarhound, and Cough Candies. Also, Cordial, Wine, Gum, Licorice, Strawberry, Cream, Acid, Pine-apple, Jenny Lind, and Wine Drops, besides a large supply of stick candies at WM. BOYER & SON'S.

# Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

As the Evenings are now long, and the hurry of out-door work entirely over, our agricultural friends should communicate through our columns to the public, their experiences for the past year. Everything at all worth publishing, will always be welcome.

### Why Keep Potatoes in the Dark?

It is often observed by good housekeepers that their best potatoes come from the bottom of the bin or barrel, where they are the most effectually guarded from the light, and often covered with the soil that has sifted down from the upper layers. It is often recommended that this vegetable be kept in a dark cellar. It has been suggested that one reason of the deterioration of this vegetable is owing, in part, to the fact, that cellars in all the modern built houses are made much more light and airy, than they were thirty years ago.

The potato is in its most perfect condition when it is fully ripe, and has the largest share of starch in its composition. If it could be kept in the ground, without freezing so as to destroy its vitality, it would remain nearly unchanged in its character until the following Spring, when the increased warmth of the sun would excite the germs. Art should attempt to do what nature does perfectly, in the original home of the potato. It is kept in a cool, dark deposit of vegetable mould until the Spring opens. In the good old-fashioned cellar which kept potatoes when we were a boy, these conditions were very well observed. The bin was in the darkest, coolest part of the cellar, and the potatoes were deposited there with the dirt on them, as they came from the field, and they saw no ray of light, except that of a candle, from November until March. They were only kept from freezing, in the zero nights, by a thick covering of rye straw.

In the modern built house there is usually too much light and warmth in the cellar. The potatoes come in early Winter into the light and temperature of April. The reproductive instincts of the tubers are excited, the eyes begin to start, and the starch, which makes the potato so mealy and nice, as an article of food, begins to pass over into other compounds, favorable to the growth of a new crop. The cook complains of wet heavy potatoes. Those prematurely sprouting tubers, it is frequently observed are not so productive as others. The reproductive energy seems to be weakened by this untimely light and heat. It looks reasonable that this course followed up for a long series of years, should have an unfavorable influence up the health of the plant. Market gardeners are alive to this fact, and let their early potatoes, ripe in July, lie in the ground until November before they dig them. They are then kept in a cool, dark cellar, until it is time to start them for planting.—*Agriturist.*

### The Largest Yield of Corn on Record.

A correspondent writing from Vanderburg county, Indiana, informs us that at the State Agricultural Exhibition a Silver Pitcher was awarded for the best *five* acres of corn. The award was made upon the decision of three disinterested men in each town, who examined the corn growing in the fields, and measured one acre of each plot.—They then made oath to the yield of the single acre, and of the whole five estimated from the acre actually measured. The award made, under oath, was for 857¼ bushels of shelled corn on five acres, of 171¼ bushels to the acre.

If this has been excelled at any other time, or in any other place, we shall be glad to hear of it. Till we do we shall put Vanderburg county, Indiana, at the head of the corn column—unless we hear of some mistake in the above report.

### Grapes as House Plants.

Somebody has recommended to cultivate dwarf grape-vines as parlor window plants; and the suggestion strikes us favorably. There are certain utilitarians who cannot consent to grow anything which does not furnish food for the stomach, or money for the pocket; as for "clustering up" their rooms with geraniums, roses and lilies, that is all folly! Now, let such person try a grape vine at their south window. Plant in a large pot or neatly painted box, and train the vines on wires stretched across the window-frame. We can conceive that such a plant would satisfy the sense of beauty and utility at the same time, and that in a high degree. It would be the finest ornament of the house; and as for the fruit, why certainly *that* would be appreciated.—*Agriculturist.*

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☞"Hulloh, steward!" exclaimed a fellow in one of the steamboats, after having retired to his berth.

"Heah, Massa?"

"Bring me the way-bill."

"What for, massa?"

"I wan't to see if these bugs put down their names for this berth before I did; if not I wan't em turned out."

☞At a colored ball, the following notice was posted on the door post:

"Tickets fifty cents. No gemman admitted less he come himself!"

☞How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife over a bridge? One is water in the pitcher, and the other is pitcher in the water.

☞An Albany man advertises for his runaway wife—who "is but fifteen years of age, and of a loving disposition, and had on three rattan hoops."

## The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION of Adams Co.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

*President*, GEORGE THRONE.
*Treasurer & Secretary*, GEORGE ARNOLD.

*Directors,*

| | |
|---|---|
| John Brough, | John Horner, |
| Samuel Durboraw, | George Arnold, |
| A. Heintzelman, | Jacob Musselman, |
| D. McCreary, | D. McConaughy, |
| William Culp, | John Mickley, |
| Robert Horner, | John Throne, |

April 6, 1857.

## Herring's Patent

CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—Farrels & Herring, Makers, 34 *Walnut Street, below Second, Philadelphia.*—The great interest manifested by the public to procure more certain security from fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes and Books of Accounts, than the ordinary Safes heretofore in use afforded, induced the Patentees to devote a large portion of their time for the last fourteen years, in making discoveries and improvements for this object, the result of which is the unrivalled *Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium FIRE PROOF SAFES*, universally acknowledged as the Champion Safe of the world! Having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, N. Y., 1853, as superior to all others is now undoubtedly entitled to that apellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks—which were also awarded separate Medals, (as above)—forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever yet offered to the public.

Nearly 300 "Herring's Safes" have been tested during the past 14 years, and more than 16,000 have been sold and are now in actual use.

Also on hand or manufactured to order, all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, Money Chests for Brokers, Jewellers, Railroads, private families, &c., for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

Nov. 23, 1857.

## Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determinined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

## This Way!

TO FAHNESTOCKS!—*Another Arrival of Cheap Goods.*—We have just opened a choice assortment of the CHEAPEST GOODS ever offered in the county. We can hardly particularize, as our stock comprises almost every thing desired. We have received several cases, *Five Thousand Yards*, of Prints which we offer at 6¼ cents per yard, such as are usually sold at 10 cents; Elegant Coburgs at 25 cents: Muslins of which we have an unusually large stock at reduced prices; Cassinetts at prices that defy competition. In fact we can sell goods of every description so low that purchasers will save money by buying from us. We only ask persons desiring cheap goods to examine our stock, particularly this last arrival from the East, where we have purchased, (for the *Cash*) direct from the manufacturers, at such rates as enable us to offer *Great Bargains*. Call and judge for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Nov. 16, 1857. tf

## New Goods.

J. HOKE has just returned with a large stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which he will sell low for cash or country produce. Please give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find it to your interest to do so. ☞All Goods cut free of charge. JOHN HOKE.

Oct. 12, 1857.

## Great Rush

TO JACOBS & BRO'S., Baltimore street, near the Diamond, to see the stocks of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they have just received from the city, as well as the first class lot of Ready-made Clothing now on hand—Over Coats, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests.

Don't forget that for anything in the men's line of wear, you can never go amiss by calling at Jacobs'. If you want a fine coat, or pants, or vest, rely upon it you cannot be better accommodated anywhere, either as to quality, make or price. So with middle, or low priced goods. They offer a varied stock, and defy competition. They will sell Ready-made Clothing, *all of their own making-up*, at prices as low as city clothing, which are so apt to rip and give way. They are practical tailors themselves, and hence turn out nothing but what they know to be well gotten up.—Give them a call—look at their stock—and if you are not pleased, there's no harm done. No trouble to show goods.

☞The latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions received.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1857.

## Great Excitement!

BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH STILL AHEAD!

TAKE NOTICE that we have just received a new and splendid lot of *HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES*, which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put down our stock to the *lowest* living profits.—Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as to style, quality and PRICE. Our motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and examine our stock of goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the "BIG BOOT," Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

☞Boots and Shoes made upon the shortest notice and by the best of workman.

October 19, 1857.

## Ladies,

DO you want pretty DRESS GOODS, at low prices? Go to Fahnestocks' and buy them. Their stock is cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Their stock comprises Delaines, Coburg, French Merinos, Alpaca Merinos, Plaids, &c. Also a very rich looking article of Morie Antique for dresses. Don't forget to look at FAHNESTOCKS'.

BRING ON YOUR FURS.—Fair prices paid in cash or trade, for Fox, Raccoon, Opossum, Mink, Muskrat and Rabbit Skins, at Bringman & Aughinbaugh's, sign of the Nov. 30. BIG BOOT.

## Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

*President*—George Swope.
*Vice President*—S. R. Russell.
*Secretary*—D. A. Buehler.
*Treasurer*—David M'Creary.
*Executive Committee*—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

Managers.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stahle, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 28, 1857.

## Fall & Winter Goods.

J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLEMEN, he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap.

Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.

Gettysburg, Oct. 19, '57.

## Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of our own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cords and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for cash.

Oct. 12, 1857.

## Hover's Hair Dye.

THE following, from that eminent Physician of Philadelphia, Dr. Brinckle, added to the testimony of Professor Booth, only confirms what is evidenced by thousands who have used Hover's Dye:

"Girard Row, Chesnut street,
Philadelphia, Dec. 22, 1853.

"In regard to *Hover's Hair Dye*, I can state unhesitatingly that it contains no deleterious ingredients, and may be used with entire safety, and the utmost confidence and *success.*"

W. D. BRINCKLE, M. D.

*Hover's Writing and Indelible Inks* are so well and widely known, as to require no eulogy of their merits, it is only necessary to say, that the steady and increasing demand, gives the best evidence that they maintain their character for superiority which distinguished them when first introduced, *years ago.* Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE street, above Fourth, (old No. 144) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, *Manufacturer.*

Sept. 7. [April 13. 1y]

## Wingerd, White & Swope,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, CAPS, & STRAW GOODS; ALSO, IN FASHIONABLE *Moleskin, Silk, Felt and Fur Hats,*

N W Cor. BALTIMORE & HOWARD STS.,

*Adam B. Wingerd,*
*Daniel S. White,* } BALTIMORE, MD.
*John A. Swope.*

Aug. 3, 1857.

## New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, have just received their usual large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The Goods were purchased low, and will be sold very cheap. Call and examine at the Sign of the Red Front. Oct. 5.

## Coffin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to make COFFINS, of all styles, at short notice, and at moderate rates. He is also provided with an excellent new HEARSE, which will enable him to convey corpses to any burial place desired. His establishment is located in Hamilton township, Adams county, near John Heagy's store, and about one and a half miles from New Oxford, where he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

THOMAS ALWINE.

Oct. 19, 1857. 3m

## New Goods.

GEO. ARNOLD & CO. have just received a large stock of New Goods, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety, cheap Cloths, Over-coatings, Cassimers, Jeans, Satinets, Cords, Vestings, Flannels, Shawls, Carpets, and Domestics generally, with a large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, all of our own making; warranted to be well made and to fit well, also a large stock of Groceries, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see us.

Oct. 12, 1857.

☞A few STOVES on hand will be sold cheap.

## Tailoring.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞The New York Spring and Summer *Fashions* are received. Call and see them.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

## Diamond Tonsor.

JOHN W. TIPTON, *Fashionable Barber and Hair Dresser*, can at all times be found prepared to attend to the calls of the people, at the *Temple*, in the Diamond, adjoining the County Building. From long experience, he flatters himself that he can go through all the ramifications of the Tonsorial Department with such an infinite degree of skill, as will meet with the entire satisfaction of all who may submit their chins to the keen ordeal of his razors. He hopes, therefore, that by his attention to business, and a desire to please, he will merit as receive, a liberal share of public patronage. The sick will be attended to at their private dwellings.

Gettysburg, Jan. 8, 1855. tf

WANTED.—A good Journeyman SHOE MAKER, of steady, industrious habits. None other need apply. Enquire of BRINGMAN & AUGHINBAUGH.

Nov. 16, 1857.

## New Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH, respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have opened a new, large and well-selected assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

at the old-established stand, on South East corner of the Diamond, formerly called the Jew's corner, comprising every variety, style and price. In part of **Dry Goods.**—Black Silks, Black Alpaccas, plain and fancy Delaines, Bereges, Ginghams, plain and fancy Jaconets, plain and dotted Swiss Victorines, Lawn, Mull, Mouslins, blue and unbleached Shirtings, Osnaburg, Bed Ticking, Jaquered Diaper.

**Gents' and Boy's Wear.**—Black Cloth, Black Cassimeres, fancy and plain Cassimeres, silk and fancy Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Denins, Cottonades, Farmer's Drill—every style and price. A fine assortment of Gloves and Hosiery of every style and quality.

**Groceries.**—Brown, Crushed, Granulated, Pulverized, and Clerified Sugar, D. & W. Syrup, New Orleans Molasses, Ground Alum and fine Salts, Dairy do., Gueensware, Glassware, Cutlery, Cedar-ware, and every other article found in a well-conducted Dry Goods and Grocery Store

Having selected their stock with care, they are enabled to sell cheap for Cash, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

Oct. 5, 1857.

## Fancy Furs for Ladies.

JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and dealers in Ladies', Gentlemen and Children's FANCY FURS Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of Dealers and the public generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs and Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all our Furs and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers' prices. *We only ask a call.*

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.,

*No.* 818 *Market Street, above Eighth, Phild'a.*

Sept. 21, 1857. 4m

## McRea's Liquid Glue,

THE GREAT ADHESIVE.—Most useful article ever invented, for house, store and office, surpassing in utility every other glue, gum, mucilage, paste or cement ever known. *Always Ready for Application.* Adhesive on Paper, Cloth Leather, Furniture, Porcelain, China, Marble or Glass. For manufacturing Fancy Articles, Toys, etc., it has no superior, not only possessing greater strength than any other known article, but adheres more quickly, leaving no stain where the parts are joined. Never Fails.

Within the last three years upwards of 250,000 bottles of this justly celebrated LIQUID GLUE have been sold, and the great convenience which it has proved in every case, has deservedly secured for it a demand which the manufacturer has found it, at times, difficult to meet; acknowledged by all who have used it, that its merits are far above any similar article or imitation ever offered to the public.

☞*This GLUE is extensively counterfeited—observe the label "McRea's Celebrated Liquid Glue, the Great Adhesive." Take no other.—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.*

Manufactured and Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by

WM. C McREA, *Stationer,*
*No.* 907 *Chesnut St., Philadelphia.*

☞Liberal inducements offered to persons desirous of selling the above article.

Sept. 28, 1857. 1y

## Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Coaches will run between Gettysburg and Hanover, to connect with the trains to and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or information will call on the undersigned, or on Charles Tate, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle Hotel, in Chambersburg street.

☞Special attention given to all packages, &c., or other business entrusted to the undersigned between Gettysburg and Hanover, which will be promptly and carefully attended to.

☞The undersigned has also effected arrangements by which he will be able to supply Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other occasions, at moderate charges.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

## Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.

Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

## Removed to Hanover.

FRANCIS J. WILSON, late of the Washington House at Abbottstown, has taken HERSHEY'S OLD AND POPULAR STAND, in Hanover, where he will be happy to entertain all who may patronize him. His Table is supplied with the best the market and garden can afford, and his Bar with the choicest of liquors. His Stables are commodious, and attended by careful Ostlers. Give him a call. You will always find Frank. on the spot, ready and willing to make everybody comfortable. [April 27, 1857.

## Cabinet Ware & Chairs.

THE undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Cabinet and Chair-making business, in Baltimore street, near Middle, where they will manufacture all kinds of FURNITURE, such as Dressing and Common Bureaus, Tables of various descriptions, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Stands, and every other article in their line—all of the best workmanship and good materials, which will enable them to warrant their work. Also, every variety of CHAIRS.

Coffins made at short notice, and in the various styles.

House Painting and Papering attended to, and done in the best manner.

Their prices will be as low as the lowest, as all who may patronize them will acknowledge.

☞Lumber and country produce taken in exchange for work.

NORBECK & REILLEY.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23, 1857. 1y

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES of all kinds, qualities, sizes, and shapes, for Men, Boys, Youths and Children, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

JEWELRY & STATIONERY—any quantity and the best stock ever brought to this place. If you doubt it, call in and see for yourselves—at SCHICK'S.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—best quality, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

## Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. Moses McClean.

WM. McCLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.

May 26, 1856.

## New Firm.

FAMILY GROCERIES & CONFECTIONS.—The undersigned have purchased the Grocery Store of E. H. MINNIGH, on the Northwest corner of the Diamond, formerly occupied by A. B. Kurtz, where they invite the attention of all who may wish Groceries, Confections, Fruits—Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Starch, Soda, Spices of all kinds, Lemons, Figs, Almonds, &c. Also, a fine assortment of chewing and smoking Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, &c. ☞Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

WM. BOYER & SON.

September 7, 1857.

## The Franklin House,

(FORMERLY THE GOLDEN HORSE,)

*Corner of Franklin and Howard Streets,*

BALTIMORE.

DANIEL McCOY, PROPRIETOR.

☞Permanent and Transient Boarders accommodated with First-Class Board and Pleasant Rooms. Charges Moderate.

H. K. CADY,
Sept. 28. General Superintendent.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1853. tf

15,500 YARDS of Muslin just received from the East: having been purchased for CASH, we are enabled to sell any quantity of Muslin at lower rates than can be bought any where in the country.—Call and examine, and let our unusually large and cheap Stock of Muslins recommend themselves. Remember we have nearly 16,000 yards! FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

COBEAN & PAXTON have a large Stock of Gum Shoes and Buffalo Socks for Ladies and Gentlemen, of the best quality.

COBEAN & PAXTON have just returned from the city with, and are now opening the largest stock of *Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes*, ever opened in Gettysburg, and are selling off at very low prices.

SHIRTS, Colars and Bosoms, wool and cotton Under-Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Umbrellas and Walking Canes—not to be beat in quality or price. Call at SAMSON'S.

FLAT Iron Heaters, Charcoal, Furnaces, Waffle Irons, &c., for sale cheap at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER.

BOOTS, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Velices,—an immense lot, and selling low, to make room, at SAMSON'S.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas and Carpet Bags, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

OLD Quarters, Levies, Fips, and all other old coin, taken at full value, for Clothing and Notions, at SAMSON'S.

BACK-LOADING FROM HANOVER.—Farmers wishing back-loading from Hanover will please apply to SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COAL Sieves, Buckets, Shovels, Pokers, Kettles, Pans, &c., &c., can be had at the Stove Ware Room in West Middle street, at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all kinds of Silk, Fur, Felt and Wool Hats, for Men, Boys, and Children.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of Plush, Fur, and Cloth Caps.

A SPLENDID lot of Buffalo Robes, Buffalo, Gum and Calf-Skin Overshoes, selling very cheap, at SAMSON'S.

FRESH LIME to be had at S. POWERS'.

LADIES, Misses and Children's Gaiters Boots, Buskins and Slippers, of all kinds styles and prices, at COBEAN & PAXTON'S

THE Ladies are particularly invited to call at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, and examine their stock of Shoes, Gaiters, Boots and Slippers

COAL!—Persons desiring to lay in their Winter's supply of Coal, will please send in their orders at once, as it can be furnished cheaper from wagons than from the Yard.—Office in West Middle street.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS.—You will find the handsomest and cheapest Ladies' Dress Goods and long Shawls in town at the store of GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

COOK STOVES!—Four styles of Cook Stoves—the Noble Cook, Royal Cook, William Penn, and the Sea Shell—for sale at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor, Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

LUMBER!—On hand a supply of Lumber, of best quality. Orders for any amount can be filled. Yard on Washington street, near Railroad street.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COBEAN & PAXTON have the Fall and Winter style of Black Silk Hats.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Harmonicans, Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices, to be had at SAMSON'S.

PARLOR COOK.—This Stove is especially adapted to Dining Rooms and will recommend itself on the score of economy and convenience. It is very ornamental. Call and see it. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

TRUNKS, Carpet Bags, Velices, &c., of best quality, and low rates, at SAMSON'S.

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

A SUPERIOR article of Black Lead for blackening Stoves, for sale by SHEADS & BUEHLER.

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, selling at very small profits at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

## The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

*M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.*

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults.............................. FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

*SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!*

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for cash. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

*TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!*

*On Wednesday, October 28,*

and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

*GOOD FITS!*

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

*An Intermission of Ten Minutes,*

to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

*VARIETIES!*

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.

Oct. 26, 1857. tf

## Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*

With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.

June 15, 1857.

## Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish

AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES,

in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

☞AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.

July 20, 1856. tf

## To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.

Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

## Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office.

Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

## D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay supended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

## Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

## J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Kruth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

## Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer.* His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Aug. 17, 1857.

## Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store; where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

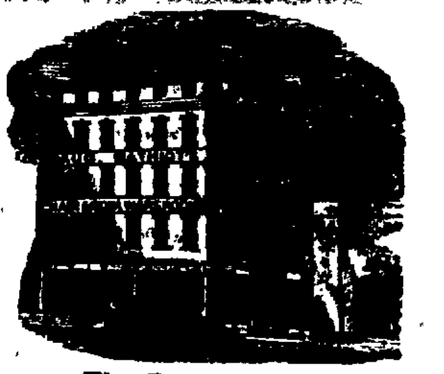
Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

## Notice.

I WOULD again remind all those indebted to me either by note or book account, that I am now settling up my old business.—Please call and pay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 19, 1857.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.



## The Largest Chair

AND Furniture Establishment in Baltimore! MATHIOT'S GAY ST. WAREROOMS, *No.* 25 *North Gay street*, near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

ROCKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $34 up.

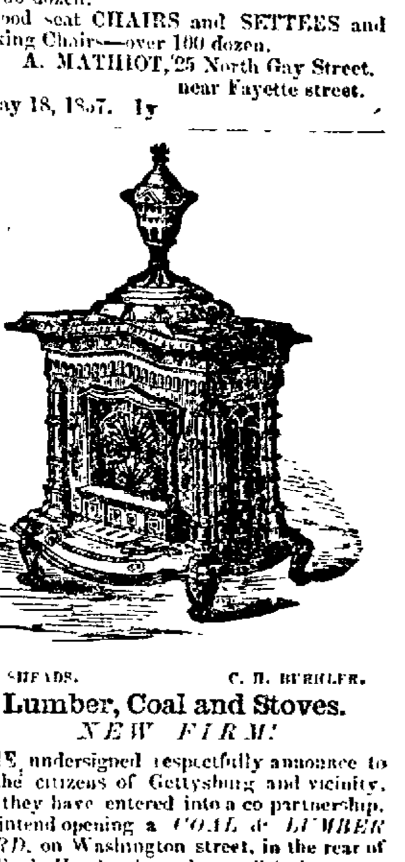
CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.

A. MATHIOT, 25 North Gay Street, near Fayette street.

May 18, 1857. 1y



R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

## Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

*NEW FIRM!*

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD*, on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Stove, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL*, at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Bare Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.

## Fall Dry Goods.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH streets, Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, adapted to Best Pennsylvania Trade.

Fall Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New Designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Shevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

N. B. Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods. Terms NETT CASH.

August 31, 1857. 3m

LUMBER.—Sheads & Buehler have at their Yard on Washington street, near Rail Road street, a large supply of superior River *LUMBER*, which those desiring to purchase would do well to examine.

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## One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents,

*PAID IN ADVANCE,*

Will Secure the Regular Visit of

# "The Compiler,"

*to the Home of any Family in the County*

ITS PERUSAL WILL

Afford Instruction and Amusement.

FOR FATHERS,

MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,

OLD AND YOUNG,

MALE AND FEMALE.

*No family should be without the Compiler.*

☞$1,75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "Compiler," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, Henry J. Stahle. May 18.

## JOB PRINTING.

☞We are better prepared than ever to execute Job Printing, *in its various branches.* With two Presses, and an unusually large assortment of jobbing letter and other materials, the public may rest assured that for neatness and expedition in doing work, the "Compiler" Office "can't be beat."